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FLOWERING  
TREES  
OF THE  
ORIENT

BY  
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1932 ★  
Department of Agriculture



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# Oriental Flowering Trees



Japanese Roseflowering and Weeping Cherries

Chinese Flowering Crabs

Double Flowering Peach

Flowering Plums

Magnolias

Etc.



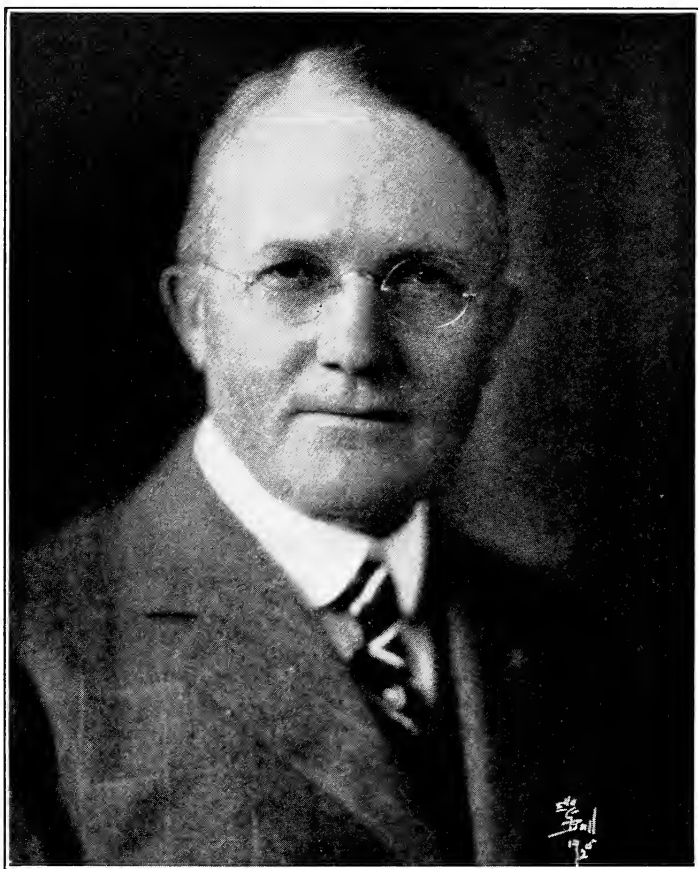
## THE GARDEN NURSERIES

A. E. WOHLERT, *Owner*

*Montgomery Avenue, Penn Valley, Narberth, Pa.*

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THE GARDEN NURSERIES

*Penn Valley*

*Narberth, Pa.*

## HISTORY

*The following is an extract taken from Circular No. 31, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., by Paul Russell, Assistant Botanist.*

"Since ancient times the Japanese have looked on the flowering cherries with a feeling of admiration closely akin to reverence and have given the utmost care to growing and propagating the finer types. At the outset only the single-flowering types were known, but later the double-flowering kinds, which probably originated as sports, were given special attention and perpetuated by grafting. According to Miyoshi, forms with double flowers were known in Japan over a thousand years ago, and the variety known as Fugenzo, now one of the commonest in cultivation in the United States, was grown by the Japanese at least five hundred years ago. About the year 1800 a large collection of selected varieties had been assembled at Kyoto, Japan, through the efforts of the nobles of the court of the Emperor Tokugawa. Miyoshi further states that a collection of 78 varieties, represented by 1,000 trees, was brought together at the town of Kohuku, on the Arakawa River, in 1886, by Kengo Shimidsu, magistrate of the town.

"The earliest introduction into Europe of a double-flowered Japanese Cherry appears to have been in 1822, when Samuel Brookes, a nurseryman at Ball's Pond, Newington Green, England, introduced from Canton, China, a cherry with double white flowers. This was described in 1830 by the English Botanist Lindley as *Prunus Serrulata*. The wild single-flowered form of this variable species is reported to be growing wild from Hupeh, China, through Chosen to southern Japan. Miyoshi considers this cherry to be the same species as the majority of the cultivated Japanese varieties. Soon after 1850 living plants of flowering cherries began to reach Europe from Japan, but, except for isolated specimens representing only a few varieties, these ornamental trees are still comparatively little known in that part of the world. Mention should be made, however, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, where a number of the best varieties are to be found, and also of the large private collection of Collingwood Ingram at Benenden, Kent, England, which is said to include nearly seventy varieties.

"In the United States the first recorded introduction of the double-flowering cherries was in March, 1862, when George Rogers Hall brought in 15 varieties, giving them to Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. These apparently have since entirely disappeared. According to Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., the first introduction of a single-flowering Japanese Cherry was in 1890, when Dr. William S. Bigelow sent seeds of the Yamasakura variety (*Prunus serrulata sachalinensis*).

sis) to the Arnold Arboretum. One Pennsylvania nursery claims to have listed double-flowering varieties since 1890. In 1903 the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction of the Bureau of Plant Industry received from Japan, through the late Barbour Lathrop and David Fairchild, a collection of 30 named varieties of flowering cherries. In the following year a collection of 50 named varieties was received from the Yokohama Nursery Co., Yokohama, Japan. The propagation and distribution of these and later importations have been important factors in establishing the flowering cherries in the eastern United States.

Increasing interest in these plants also led to their introduction, on a smaller scale, by private individuals, either from European nurseries or direct from Japan. In 1906 Doctor Fairchild introduced 25 of the best single-flowering and double-flowering varieties from Japan and planted them at his place in North Chevy Chase, Md., where many of them are still growing. The largest varietal collection of these cherries in this country has been assembled at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., and an excellent collection is also maintained at Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y.

"Probably the best known and most popular collection, however, is that in Poto-mac Park, Washington, D. C. In 1912, through



*Japanese Cherry: Ruth Woblert*

the generosity of the city of Tokyo, Japan, nearly 2,000 trees, including the best varieties known to Japanese horticulturists, were presented to the City of Washington and planted in Potomac Park. The earliest flowering variety of this collection, the Yoshino, which encircles the Tidal Basin with its nearly 1,000 trees, bursts into bloom usually late in March or early in April. The other 11 varieties growing along the East and West Drive open their flowers in rapid succession about the time the Yoshino has ceased blooming, making a continuous display for over a month.

**Hardiness**—"At the present time it is known that the flowering cherries can be grown satisfactorily throughout the Eastern States, generally, with the exception of the far South and extreme North, where sufficient tests have not yet been made. The fact that the fruiting types of cherries do not succeed in southern areas may indicate a probably lack of success with the flowering types. On the Pacific coast, from central California to Washington, the flowering cherries do well.

"The flowering cherry collections at Rochester, N. Y., and, with some exceptions, at Jamaica Plain, Mass., have withstood successfully the winters of those sections, although in both instances the proximity of a large body of water has doubtless tempered the extreme cold. At Jamaica Plain a number of varieties, including the Fugenzo, Kwanzan, Shirofugen, Ichiyo, and Kirin, have proved entirely hardy. These are recommended for growing in northern New England by E. H. Wilson, who considers them to be derived from

*Prunus Serrulata Sachalinensis*. The different forms of *P. subhirtella* are also hardy there. The remaining varieties of *P. serrulata* almost always suffer at Jamaica Plain from winter-killing of the flower buds.

"In general, it may be said that the flowering cherries can be grown throughout the same areas as the peach, and even somewhat farther north.

**Fruiting Habits**—"The double-flowering cherries do not produce fruits, so far as is known, and only occasionally are fruits found on the semi-double forms. Even the single varieties fruit

very sparingly, with a few regional exceptions. This non-fruiting habit is generally true of the trees in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., possibly because of late spring frosts. At the United States Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif., however, moderate crops are borne practically every



*Persica: Double Red Flowering Peach*

year by the single forms, and at the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., nearly all of the single-flowering cherries bear good crops of seeds annually. Unusually late frosts sometimes injure the flowers of the Yoshino (*Prunus yedoensis*) at the Arboretum, and the results are a very light crop. Further tests with the flowering cherries will no doubt indicate other regions favorable to seed production.

**Soil and Moisture**—"In any reasonably good, well-drained soil, with average moistures, these cherries should thrive. In general, the same soil conditions should obtain under which the fruiting types of cherries do best.

**Planting, Pruning, and General Care**—"The double-flowering cherries are seen to best advantage when planted singly or in small groups against a dark background, either of evergreens or of small structure which harmonized in color with the flowers. The single-flowering forms also show up well under similar situations, although they are more suitable than the double varieties for planting along parkways and avenues. Care must be taken to allow enough room between the trees, especially those of spreading habit; forty feet apart would be a good general planting practice. (My opinion is that 20 to 25 feet is a very liberal distance under usual conditions existing on private places, while in public parks 30 to 40 feet is to be recommended. A. E. Wohlert.) Furthermore, the trees require plenty of sunlight for best development. Since they are grown primarily for the sake of the flowers, pruning the trees is not advisable, except to remove dead wood or to correct some undesirable tendency in habit. Cultivation and fertilizing are helpful, especially with young trees, and should be carried on in the same general way as with the cherries of fruiting types.

**Diseases and Pests**—"In general, the flowering cherries are subject to the same diseases and pests as other rosaceous woody plants, and similar control measures are advocated. So far as is known, no disease



*Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry: Paul Wohlert,  
Deep Pink, Semi-double, Fragrant*

or pest has assumed serious proportions among these trees in this country.

"Occasionally trees are infested with the larvae of the oriental peach moth (*laspeyresia molesta*), which blackens the ends of some of the branches. No effective remedy has yet been found against this moth, but it has not proved a serious pest as far as the Japanese Cherries are concerned."

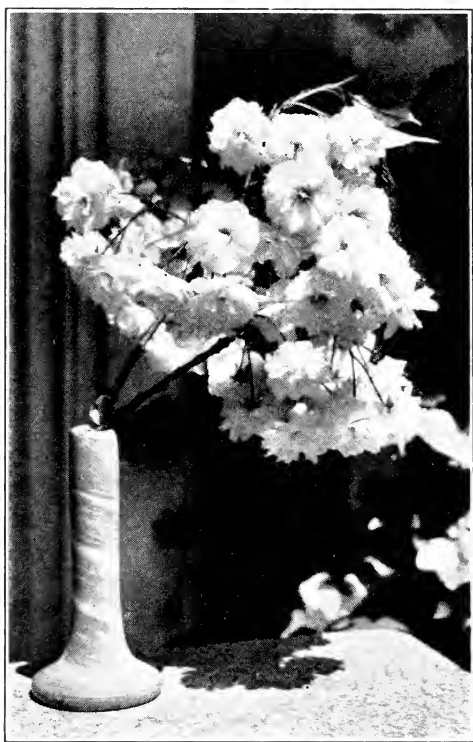
*Staking:* Staking is advisable until the central lead or branch has attained sufficient height and strength. Until that time, the sideshoots should be kept within bounds.

*Caution:* Labels should be tied to sideshoots, never to main branches or trunk, as the tree may be ruined in one year by tight wires or labels.

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*In order to give you the English point of view, I have reprinted the following extract taken from January 1925 edition of "The Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society".*

**"Notes on Japanese Cherries—**Although the Japanese ornamental Cherries are among the most beautiful of all flowering trees; they are still strangely neglected in English and European gardens; indeed, only a very small proportion of the known varieties can now be obtained in this country. . . . The Flowering Cherries have probably been cultivated in Japan from time immemorial (double forms are known to have existed in the Nara Period, over a thousand years ago), and many ancient books and manuscripts dealing with the subject appear to be in existence. Of these early works the most important known to MIYOSHI is one called "Kadan Komoku" written by TOSHIKATSU MIZUNO in 1681. Of the forty varieties referred to by this author twenty-one are said to be still in existence. It seems that during the following century the number of cultivated forms



*A spray of Japan Rose-flowering Cherry NADEN, to a degree representative of many varieties, such as: Sekizan, Kofugen, Albo rosea, Shogetsu, Rosea, Kanzan, Shirofugen and others.*

greatly increased, but in recent times many of these appear to have been lost to horticulture.

"The Japanese—who are generally supposed to be the most aesthetic race in the world—rightly regard the flowering Cherries as the most precious of their many floral treasures. They recognize and cultivate something like 130 species and varieties, upon all of which they have bestowed endearing and poetic names. To them the tree is not only a thing of beauty but is also emblematic of loyalty and patriotism.

"As is well known, the blossoming of the Cherries is made the occasion of a national holiday in Japan, high and low alike making an annual pilgrimage to the more famous groves and plantations. Of these the most noted is at Yoshino, in the province of Yamato. It was from this district, in the year 1735, that the Shogun YOSHIMUNE ordered 10,000 trees to be removed to Koganei, near Tokyo. Some of these trees are still flourishing, and have grown into magnificent specimens 60 or 70 feet tall. There are also large numbers of Cherries in the Ueno and Shiba parks of Tokyo.

"Only those who have visited Japan during the spring months can realize the fairyland of beauty presented by hundreds of these Cherries in full flower. No pen can do justice to such a sight—its splendour literally takes one's breath away.

"Despite the fact that the majority of these Cherries are perfectly hardy, of rapid growth and easy culture, they are hardly ever planted extensively in this country; an isolated specimen tucked away in a crowded shrubbery can never do justice to their exquisite beauty—to be seen at their best they should be massed, planted in avenues, or given space as lawn specimens. At Rochester U. S. A. I believe Japanese Cherries have been planted so numerously that they cover many acres of the extensive Park, while at Washington, in Potomac Park, nearly 2,000 were planted in 1906 and are already of great beauty. It is a matter of regret that none of our English municipalities has made similar use of these trees.

"Although only a tithe of the known varieties are now procurable in England, a few of the finest varieties are already in cultivation, and among these may be mentioned Kanzan, usually, but erroneously, called Hisakura by nurserymen. There are, of course, several others in commerce of almost equal merit, but these will be dealt with later. When better known, the insistent charm of these flowering Cherries and their many virtues are sure, sooner or later, to create a vogue for them. . .

"With regard to the culture of these Cherries little need be said, as it presents no real difficulties. A rich, open soil and a sunny position are, of course, desirable, but so long as the drainage is good and there is a sufficiency of moisture at root they will grow almost anywhere."



## Japanese Rose-flowering Cherries

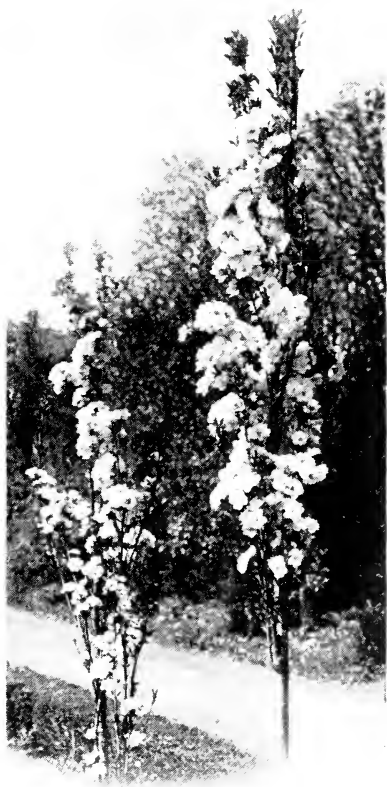
Quite likely these trees should be called "Asiatic" Flowering Cherries, as plenty of indications exist pointing to the fact that the Japanese Flowering Cherry was originated in China. Chinese civilization is older and the Chinese horticulture was well established and in full bloom while Japan was yet immersed in barbarism, but inasmuch as we received these Cherries through Japan and under Japanese labels, they are known as *Japanese* Cherries.

Among the flowering trees, the Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry takes the lead, possibly because of the popular appeal of the well advertised "Cherry Season" of Japan, when tourists by thousands visit that country.

The Japanese Cherry trees vary a great deal in form and therefore can be adapted to many various uses in decorating the garden. One type resembles the elm in its vase form, being cylindrical in form when young, turning to vase-shape with age. Another type, the Amanogawa, is pyramidal in form like the Lombardy poplar, while the Weeping form makes a medium sized tree and is in great demand. Most of the sorts, however, have wide-spreading branches—some of this latter type being vigorous growers, others of medium growth, while some are rather dwarfish.

Nearly all the Japanese Cherries are tinted pink. An exceptional variety or two are pure white—Fujizan (or Mt. Fuji) is a splendid double white, and Yoshino is an exceedingly early single-flowering white, although the form we are offering is pink. Most sorts are tinted blush or pink; few are red or old rose; some are fragrant, among the latter being Amanogawa, Mikurumagaeshi, Hosokawa-Beni and Paul Wohlert.

The Cherry trees are admired by the Japanese exceedingly—from the time



*Amanogawa Cherry Trees*

the first buds and flowers of the single earliest BENI-HIGAN blooms in April among the snows, followed by the deeper-colored SHIDARE-HIGAN (or Weeping Cherry) right through the season of the Rose-flowering Cherry, which is about one month from the earliest to the latest variety, until the windy day that brings down the petals, carpeting the lawns and walks in pink.

While the Japanese admire and love all Zakura (Cherries) and have originated nearly all the double and semi-double forms in cultivation, they do not neglect the single forms, but plant them profusely and liberally. These single sorts grow vigorously and they are effective.

In Summer the Japanese Cherry is an attractive tree with glossy green leaves presenting an appearance equal to that of the finest shade trees we have. In Fall these leaves turn a brilliant scarlet and crimson, often strongly tinged with brown, making a blaze of color.

In America, the display in Washington, D. C., is notable. The collection there was presented to our nation during President Taft's administration by the City of Tokio and planted along the River Drive near the Basin,

where it attracts thousands of visitors annually from Washington and other cities during the "Cherry Season." Many city parks are also featuring these trees, thus giving to the public the benefit of gorgeous blooming trees. In Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, extensive plantings have been made.

Good varieties of JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES, from an American viewpoint are the following, in their sequence of bloom:

BENI-HIGAN (*Spring Cherry*) (*Prunus subhirtella*) blooms in early



*Japan Roseflowering Cherry: Rosea*

April among the snows and has small single light-pink flowers, produced in multitudes, absolutely covering the tree; indeed a lovely object after the Winter's snow and frost, and no collection is complete without it.

BENI-HIGAN is the Japanese Spring Cherry which the late Mr. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, calls "the most floriferous and perhaps the most delightful of all the Japanese Cherries." It is a large low branched shrub rather than a tree and it is not known as a wild plant. This variety is known as Higanzakura in Japan, where it is widely cultivated. There are large plants in the Arboretum collection where they have been growing since 1894 and where, covered with their drooping pink flowers, they are objects of wonderful beauty. The value of this variety is increased by the fact that the flowers often remain in good condition for ten or twelve days, longer than those of the other single-flowered Cherry trees.

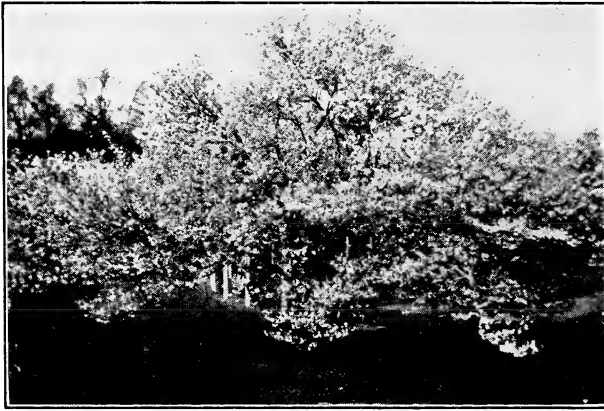


*A Pair of Weeping Cherry Trees Planted at an Entrance  
Shidare-Higan Zakura*

AUTUMNALIS (*Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis*). This Autumn-flowering variety is double, pale pink, and exceedingly prolific in bloom. The flowers are small, similar to Beni-Higan, and in the Spring it blooms at exactly the same time as Beni-Higan, but it differs from all the other varieties inasmuch as in the Autumn (October or November) it produces a crop of flowers so abundant that you would believe no flower could possibly be left for Spring blooming. However, when March arrives you will be surprised to see another crop of flowers just as abundant as the one you observed in the Fall.

This variety has been exceedingly scarce up to the present time, but we are now able to meet any reasonable demand. One of these unusual trees should positively be in every garden.

We have them in two forms: the "standard" form is grafted to a stem four to five feet high, forming a globular top, not so stiff and formal as the catalpa bungei, but as a small tree with small leaves and a profusion of flowers; the other form, "pyramid," is a bush or low tree.



*Beni-Higan (Prunus subhirtella). Habit of growth showing tree almost twice as wide as high. A blaze of light pink*

The following is an extract taken from the April issue of the Arnold Arboretum *Bulletin*: "The so-called October-flowering Cherry (*P. subhirtella autumnalis*), which last Autumn flowered sparingly, is this Spring bearing

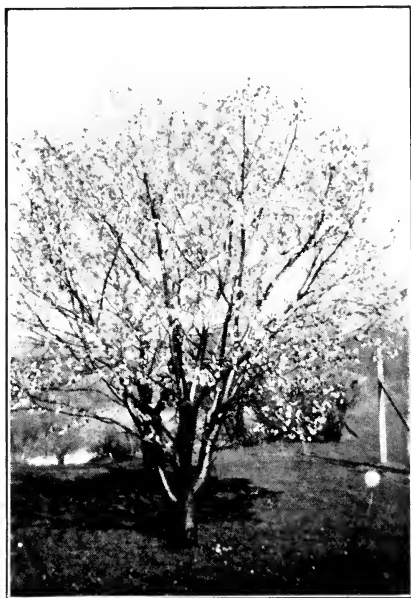


*Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis, photographed in November in California. It does not seem possible that the tree could again produce, in April, a crop of bloom equally abundant*

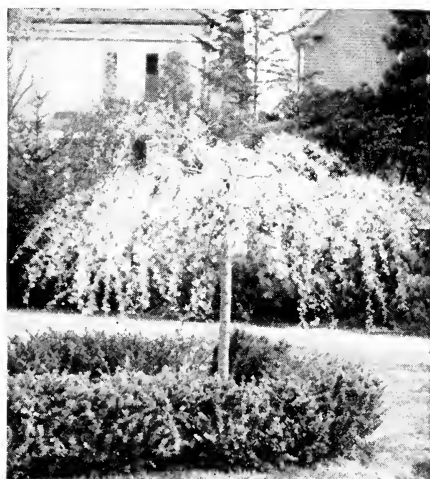
an unusually large quantity of its pleasing semi-double pink passing to white blossoms. This is really a first-class plant and one which ought to be widely known; although the flowers are semi-double, it frequently produces fruit." This variety flowered freely as usual in October-November, and then on account of the mild winter the blooming period was continued intermittently. It was in full bloom on Christmas day in the Philadelphia suburbs and on our place, and at this writing, January 30th, it is still in full bloom, but no doubt it will produce the usual crop of flowers in March.

SHIDARE-HIGAN ZAKURA (*Japanese Weeping Cherry*) (*Rosebud Cherry*) (*Prunus subhirtella pendula*) is evidently a sport from Beni-Higan, and follows that variety in rotation of bloom. It has deep pink flowers and is a worthy tree. Nothing surpasses it in loveliness during its period of bloom, flowering as it does in the vicinity of Philadelphia in April, and being covered with thousands of rose-pink, single flowers, before the least sign of foliage is visible. The weather then being cool, the flowers persist a long time on the tree. Judging from the demand, it is absolutely the finest and most valuable lawn tree in the opinion of our customers. The reason for this is that it blooms so early and has no competition.

There are two forms of the Weeping Cherry—the "Pyramid" and the "Standard." The "Pyramid" is its natural form and of a very graceful, fountain-like habit, similar to the weeping birch or willow, while the



Spring Cherry "Beni-Higan". First to bloom



Shidare-Higan Zakura: Standard Form of Japanese Weeping or Rosebud Cherry

"Standard" form is umbrella shape, being budded on a bare stem, four to six feet high. The flowers are alike on both forms.

YOSHINO (*Prunus Yedoensis*) is a fast-growing tree of spreading habit, up to 45 feet in height, with stout branches and smooth, pale gray bark which becomes darker and rougher in old trees. The slightly fragrant, single, pink flowers are set in clusters and appear in advance of the leaves, completely covering the tree. This variety is also available in a white form. Shidare Yoshino, the Weeping Yoshino, is pure white. Blooming as it does, so exceedingly early, it is of great value. It is one of the most popular cherries among the Japanese, who have planted more than 50,000 trees in the immediate vicinity of Tokyo and who make its Spring flowering the occasion for a national holiday. There are trees in the Imperial Botanic Gardens at Koishikawa, Japan, over fifty years old. At Washington, D. C., where there is a collection of nearly 1,000 trees planted around the Tidal Basin, YOSHINO predominates. Great crowds visit the park, when these trees bloom in early Spring. They were set out in 1912, during Taft's administration, and are now large, handsome trees.

PAUL WOHLERT is a semi-dwarf variety, very early, following the Weeping



*Yoshino Zakura at Washington, D. C.*

and Yoshino varieties. The color is deep pink. Where space is limited, it is one of the best varieties. It grows large enough and moderately fast as a young tree, but 20 feet in height by 15 feet wide would probably indicate a tree at least fifteen years old, if not twenty. Under certain conditions this sort does not appear to grow over 8 to 10 feet high, with a spread of about 8 feet.

JEANNE WOHLERT is decidedly the most dwarf of all the Japanese Flowering Cherries, showing a tendency to branch directly from the ground. The semi-double, delicately tinted, light pink flowers are produced very freely on short stems, similar to Asahi Botan, as illustrated on this page. It is a very attractive and rare sort.

ASAHI-BOTAN, a distinct dwarf type, very similar to Jeanne Wohlert. The flowers are arranged in the same hyacinth formation. The tree is a dwarf—a bush branching from the ground up. Though it is suitable for rockeries and small gardens, it is hardly in place on display in a public park unless well protected in secluded parts where it would be a real jewel. Its growth is entirely too slow to permit planting it in a promiscuous display of other flowering cherries, at least it would have to be placed in the foreground, or entirely apart from the rest, but it would be out of place if planted with JEANNE WOHLERT, as both are of similar slow growth. As you will see from the picture on this page, the flowers are arranged in bottle brush formation, somewhat like the hyacinth flowers are arranged on the stem. It is fragrant and delicately colored.



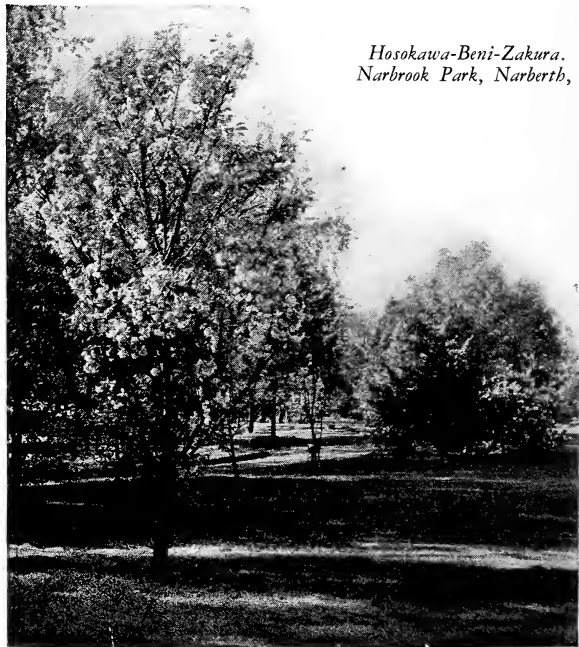
*Asahi Botan: very slow growing*



MIKURUMAGAESHI ZAKURA is considered by the Japanese one of the loveliest of the flowering cherries. So lovely is it, that the name implies you will turn around and look back when you leave the tree. It is double flowering, light pink, slightly fragrant and exceedingly lovely not only because of the delicate coloring, but also because of the unusually attractive distribution of the flowers over the tree. The tree is decidedly spreading and the branches, which lack prominent side shoots, are covered from end to end with flowers resembling floral fishing poles. Twenty feet is probably the ultimate height of this variety, and it would form a very suitable companion with Paul Wohlert.

HOSOKAWA-BENI is a fragrant, upright-growing variety, blush or pale pink flowers. The form of this tree, as seen in the illustration, is similar to the sugar maple. It is somewhat faster growing than most of the previously mentioned double-flowering varieties, but not so rapid a grower as the Weeping Cherry and most of the late-flowering varieties. HOSOKAWA-BENI may be considered as a mid-season sort as to period of bloom.

AMANOGAWA. A new sort in America, but a well established old time sort in Japan. The name, translated literally, means "Heaven's River" or "Milky Way." The branches are upright and the habit is columnar—on the order of the Lombardy Poplar. While the flowers of nearly all the other sorts are carried on long flower stems that droop, the semi-double pink flowers of AMANOGAWA are held upright on rather short, stocky stems. The flowers exhale a delightful, delicate fragrance and lend a charming effect to the tree as they entirely cover every branch. On account of the columnar habit of this variety, it takes up little room and gives but little shade, therefore adapting itself particularly well to small gardens and formal planting. It is also effective in the shrub



*Hosokawa-Beni-Zakura. In  
Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.*

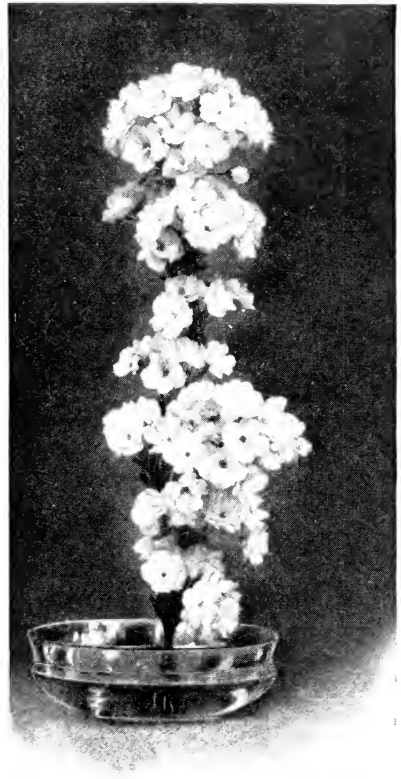


border. This variety is probably one of the rarest of all the cherry varieties, and when planted in a formal garden it lends an accent, by giving architectural lines to garden paths, or as a screen where, if planted close enough it will give a solid wall effect. Used in this way it is exceedingly striking and always demands attention because its habit of growth is very unusual and its flowers are exceedingly lovely.

RUTH WOHLERT is of an exquisite color and form, a type similar to Hosokawa-Beni, but more vigorous. Its flowers are double, blush pink. Our stock of this variety is very low, and we shall probably be unable to furnish enough trees of this sort to meet the demand for the season.

WASHINOWO is a rather slow-growing variety, red buds and double white or pale pink, fragrant flowers, somewhat similar in habit to the previously mentioned varieties.

KOFUGEN, NADEN, SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA, also known as "Shirofugen," are very similar in habit. They are strong-growing varieties, late flowering. A little of the purple or red



*A flowering branch of Amanogawa, illustrating the distribution of the flowers. All the branches are equally well studded with bloom*



*Prunus Subhirtella Beni Higan*

foliage is visible when they bloom, but the heavy, pendulous clusters consisting of three to five flowers are so very large and abundant that the little foliage visible at that time does not obscure them the least.

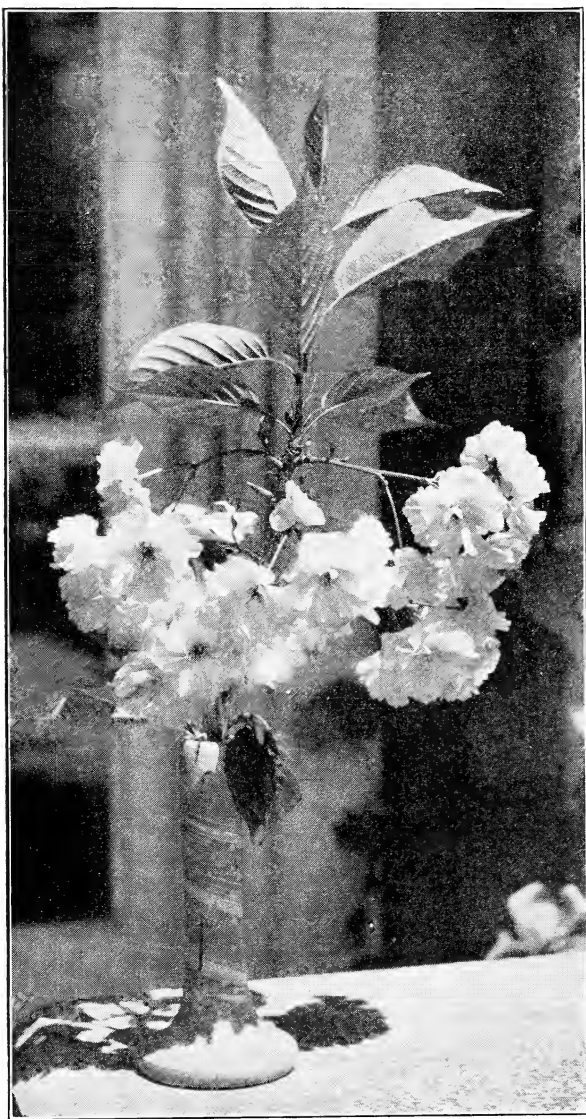
When trees are desired for Park purposes, for planting along drive-ways, foot paths and to form vistas, I believe the best varieties for such uses when a fast-growing tree is wanted are the Weeping

Cherry, Yoshino, Kofugen, Naden, Rosea, Fujizan, and a few others. A "pergola" or leafy arbor made by planting KOFUGEN in straight lines and

two or three straight rows is exceedingly effective, and if your place is large enough for this, you should attempt such a planting near your formal garden or near the buildings where a leafy arbor should prove a beautiful, shady retreat.

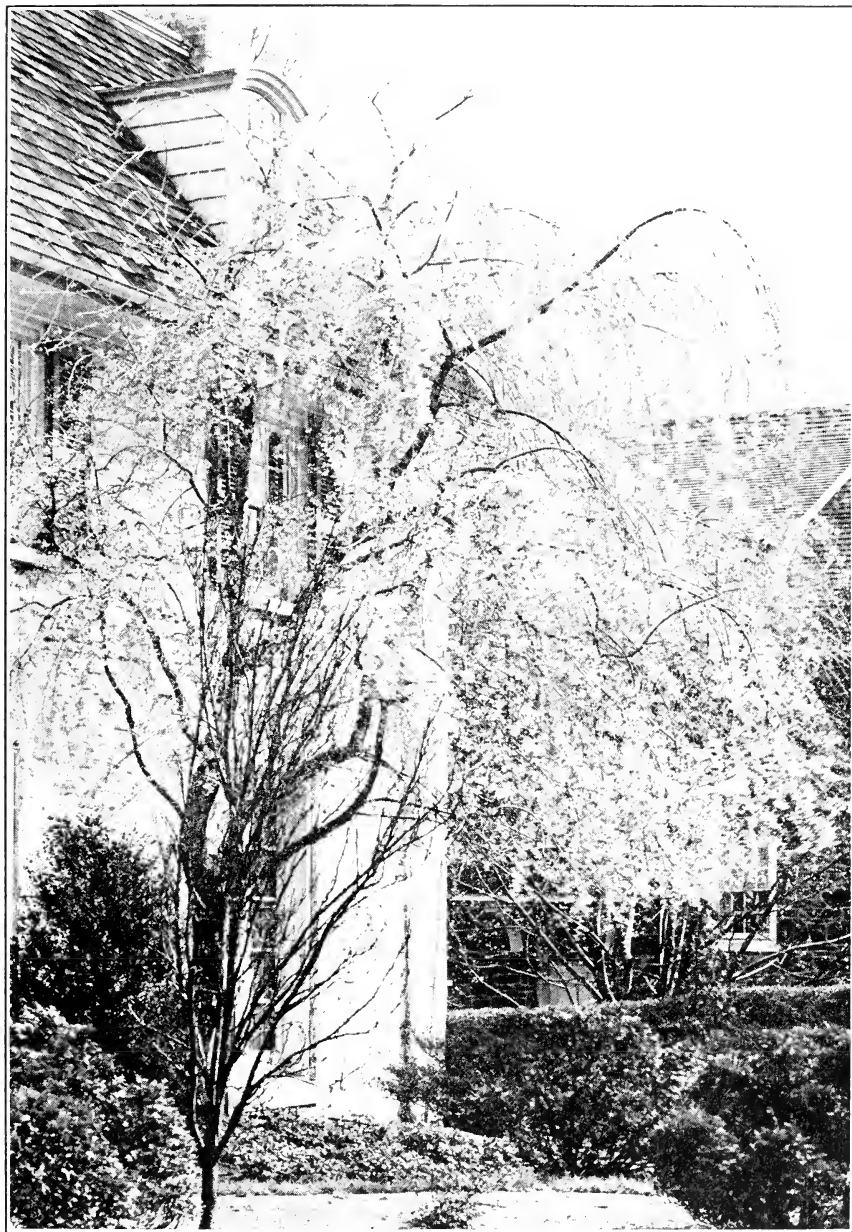
KOFUGEN and NADEN are the two varieties that have contributed largely in making our nurseries famous locally. We have had them planted as shade trees along the highway, but the widening of this public road made it necessary to remove the trees. However, we have reserved pictures to remind us of the "glory that was." They were so exceedingly showy that a traffic jam would occur almost every Saturday and Sunday when people stopped to admire the trees.

The buds of KOFUGEN are crimson and open up into double flowers of deep pink



*Japan Rose-flowering Cherry Naden*

blending into old rose. In form the flower is absolutely identical to NADEN, but the color is much deeper. Therefore, the picture of NADEN in bloom on



*Prunus subhirtella pendula*, "Rosebud Cherry" Japan Weeping Cherry in flower.

In the foreground is a Japan Cherry AMANOGAWA. As the date is April 15th, AMANOGAWA is not yet showing signs of life.





page 16 will give you a very clear idea of the form of the flowers, which are exceedingly heavy and hang down in great fluffy clusters; so prolific are they that the branches are practically obliterated by the pink flowers. The growth of the tree is very symmetrical, and in old trees, quite spreading, but it is possible with this and other varieties mentioned in this list, to remove the lower branches and bring the tree top or the crown up high enough to walk or drive under. Of course, it is wise to set the trees back from the roadway sufficiently to make your passage easier while the trees are young. When they are to be planted to form arches or natural pergolas, it is advisable to plant them 12 feet apart across the path and 6 feet apart



*Japan Rose-flowering Cherry: Kofugen Zakura*

in the rows. The effect then would be practically instantaneous. When spaced a greater distance apart, one would have to wait longer for the effect. This planting plan may be used for practically all trees mentioned above, as well as Weeping Cherries and Yoshino. The lower tier of branches should be removed each season, lifting up the crown and giving you passage room.

NADEN (*Sieboldi*) is a vigorous growing variety with pink, double, pendulous flowers. The first year after planting the color of the flowers is apt to be practically white, but as soon as the tree becomes established it will produce its normal pink flowers. As the flowers mature, or should I say after they have been opened for about two weeks, they turn to a decidedly deeper



tint. The mature tree is symmetrical and similar to KOFUGEN. The foliage is dark green, the young foliage being purple or red tinted.

SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA (*Shirofugen*) has flowers somewhat lighter in color than NADEN, and the Spring foliage is green, otherwise it is similar. The two



*Prunus Subhirtella Autumnalis*  
(October Flowering Cherry)

green leafy carpels are very prominent in the light pink flowers, generally projecting conspicuously from the center of the deep pink buds.

ROSEA is another strong-growing variety similar in form and bloom to the above sorts. Its very full, double, globular flowers are pendulous, from three to five growing in a cluster. Each flower is distinctly exquisite in form, the color being pale pink ageing to rose.

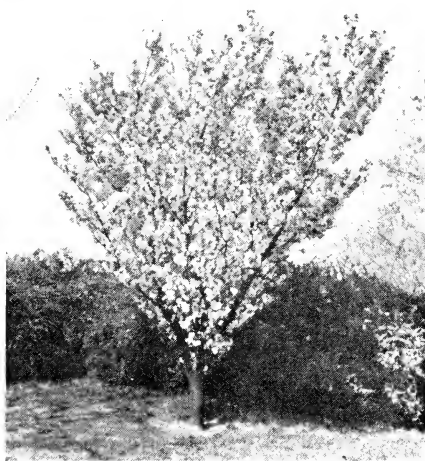
OJOCHIN. The name translated means "paper lantern," or as we would say, "Chinese lantern." The flowers are very large, semi-double and pink tinted. The tree is very vigorous, upright in growth, but not nearly so spreading as the varieties named above, although it has greater spread than ROSEA. It is an exceedingly prolific variety.

SEKIZAN ZAKURA (*Kwansan, Kansan or Sekiyama.*) Although known in Japan under all three names and in Washington, D. C., under "Kwansan," we use the first name.

The truncate red buds show the projecting leafy carpels, as in KOFUGEN, and the deep-pink flowers, about 2 inches across, are in pendant clusters of three or four. Occasionally, depending on the weather, the color of the SEKIZAN

may seem to be decidedly lighter than that of KOFUGEN. This tree grows more compact than OJOCHIN and it adapts itself particularly well to the bush form since it branches from the ground up. It is very popular with our cherry lovers and is particularly recommended by Washington authorities as a deep dark color sort.

OKUMIYAKO ZAKURA is an extra fine late-flowering sort that had been very



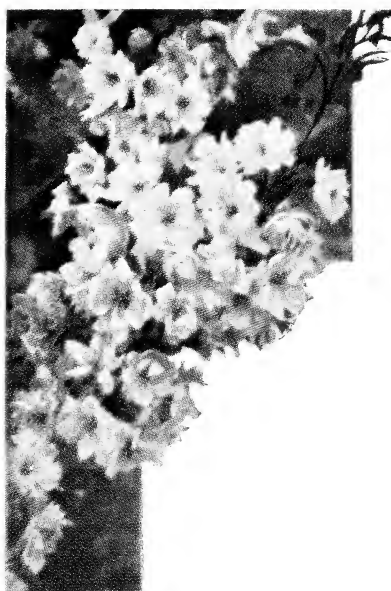
Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry: *Rosea*



*Malus Atrosanguinea* in Foreground. *Malus Floribunda* in Background



*Malus Floribunda*

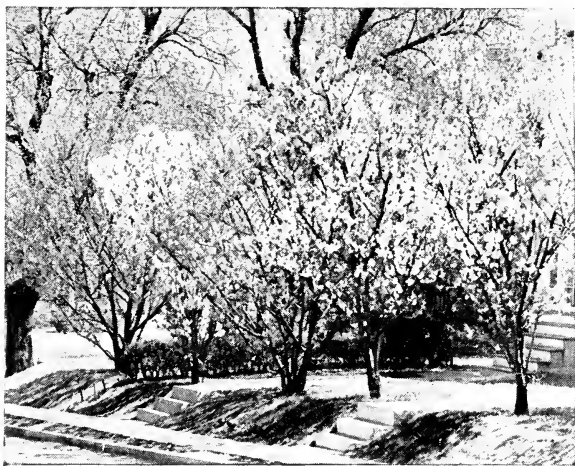


*Malus Scheideckeri*



scarce until the season 1927-28. It is a perfect semi-double deep pink variety of great charm. Before the end of the season, we are generally completely sold out of this variety.

FUJIZAN ZAKURA (*Mt. Fuji*) is a lovely variety highly valued here as well as in Japan, where it was named after the sacred Mt. Fuji. It is some-



*Bush form of Flowering Cherry planted as street trees  
near our Nurseries*

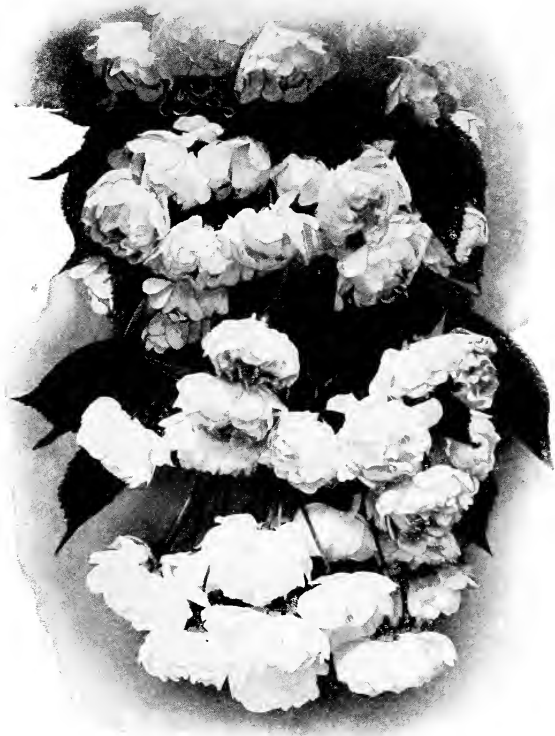
what longer petaled and not so full as other varieties of this class, but the snowy white flowers are very large and heavy, produced in great abundance. Being the only snow-white rose-flowering Cherry in cultivation in this country, it is extremely popular.

The following extract is taken from the April issue of the ARNOLD ARBORETUM BULLETIN: "The Mt. Fuji Cherry (*P. incisa*) has been often mentioned in these Bulletins and each year its merits become more and more apparent. It is absolutely hardy and no Cherry is more floriferous. The flowers are pure white and after the petals fall the calyx becomes reddish and continues to be attractive for many days. This is a bush or small tree particularly abundant on the lower slopes of sacred Mt. Fuji."

WOHLERT'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING WEEPING CHERRY is a new introduction. This variety is a distinct departure from the accepted type of Weeping Cherry. Its habit of growth is fairly regular, and the shape of the tree as it develops resembles a strikingly decorated, open umbrella.

The double rose-pink flowers are large and similar in color to SEKIZAN and KOFUGEN. This new and beautiful Weeping Cherry will soon take its place among the most popular flowering cherries. In sequence of bloom it is decidedly later than the other Weeping Cherries and slightly in advance of

the late-flowering varieties. We are grafting this variety on double-white Mazzards, on stems from four to six feet high. This gives the desired formal umbrella effect so well liked by most people, but in order to meet the demand for a more informal tree we are also grafting them very low, below the



*Prunus Avium flora plena*

ground. This method produces an irregular oriental tree, with crooked and twisted branches. We can supply only small trees of this "pyramidal" form, but can furnish trees with three-year-old tops of the umbrella or "standard" form.

We hope to introduce a superior new variety next year, a deep pink sort of greater brilliancy and intensity of color than the best of the older double roseflowering sorts. It will be introduced under the name of "Mrs. A. E. Wohlerst."

## Flowering Plum and Peach



*PRUNUS TRILOBA* (*Japanese Flowering Plum*) is a miniature Persica or Flowering Peach, smaller in growth and in bloom. The foliage is quite different, the flowers are beautiful, very double and of a lovely pink, blooming slightly in advance of *PERSICA*. It blooms prolifically just before the leaves appear.

*PRUNUS TOMENTOSA* (*Chinese Flowering Plum*) is a fine, dwarf, single, pale pink flowering Plum,

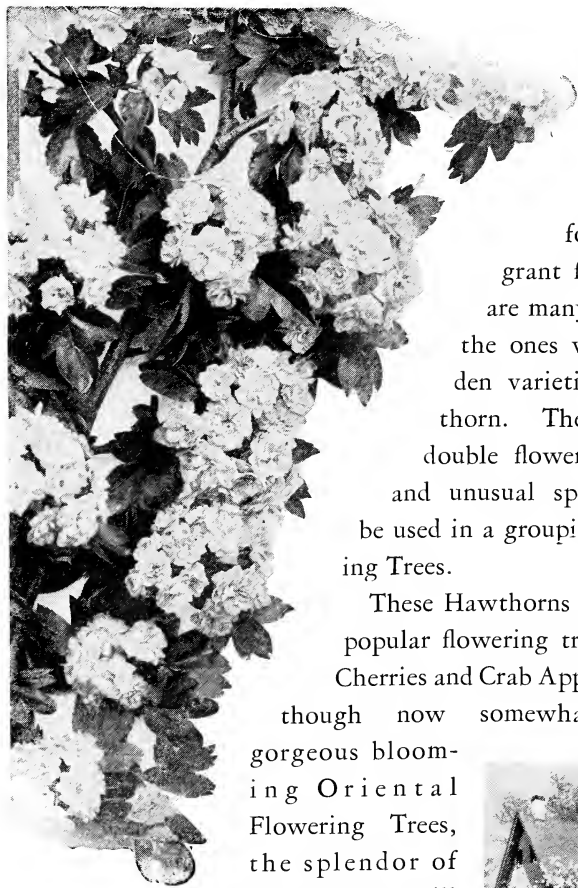
quite one of the most attractive dwarf shrubs, suitable for both borders and rockeries, but good enough to be planted anywhere you can find room; particularly attractive when in fruit. The bright red clear fruit is transparent, wonderfully attractive in the sunlight and absolutely the most attractive garden fruits of which I have any knowledge. The addition of merit is that it is good to eat, but it would not be well perhaps to tell little boys about that as the fruit would not last long, but fortunately they are fairly acid until they are quite ripe.

*PERSICA* (*Double Flowering Peach*). This variety of flowering tree is considered very valuable in a garden where an Oriental aspect is desired. It is probably the most brilliantly colored tree in the early Spring season, and though it is not fragrant, it makes up for this by a soft, gorgeous coloring. Its rose-like flowers cover practically every branch and twig of the tree and range in color from purest white to soft pink, rose and red. The white double-flowering Peach is particularly charming and unusual because it is perhaps the purest white



seen in any flower. *PERSICA* comes in three colors—White, Pink and Crimson, and another variety where all three colors are found on the same tree.

## Crataegus Flowering Hawthorn



The Double-Flowering Hawthorns are hardy ornamental shrubs or trees of dense habit, with handsome foliage, and attractive, fragrant flowers. Although there are many varieties of Hawthorns, the ones we have to offer are garden varieties of the English Hawthorn. These improved forms are double flowering and make beautiful and unusual specimens and could well be used in a grouping with Oriental Flowering Trees.

These Hawthorns were absolutely the most popular flowering trees before the Flowering Cherries and Crab Apples became known. Even though now somewhat eclipsed by these gorgeous blooming Oriental Flowering Trees, the splendor of their bloom still makes them a great favorite with many garden lovers. Undoubtedly they still deserve a prominent place in any garden and any plant-lover will be well rewarded by planting these attractive trees.



*Persica: Double White Flowering Peach*



*Japan Cherry YOSHINO at the Tidal Basin, Washington, D. C.*  
Courtesy of "Office of Public Buildings & Public Parks of the National Capital."

## Chinese Flowering Crabs

The Chinese Flowering Crab has justly been called the "Queen of the Garden," for even though it is not so well-known as the Cherries, several varieties have no rivals among the Flowering Trees. Besides being particularly suited for Northern gardens, Flowering Crabs have a rugged, picturesque habit of growth which enhances their value for sky-line effect. They lend themselves readily not only to mass planting, but also to grouping in small or large clumps and to hedges, or single specimen plantings, producing immediate and remarkable results. When planted in masses ten to fifteen feet apart, their beauty of form and color transforms the garden into an Oriental picture of unusual splendor.

Many varieties bear ornamental fruit which persists far into the Winter, producing a cheerful effect and attracting the birds. The flowers are of varying shades of pink and some pure white, many of which have a delicate fragrance. Several varieties bloom early in life—even when only twelve inches high, others have to be at least six years old.



*Malus Atrosanguinea* Illustrating its habit when left to its own devices.  
Narbrook Park, Narberth, Pa.

The following are all desirable varieties of the CHINESE CRABS:

*MALUS ATROSANGUINEA* (*Carmine Crab*) is by far the most showy variety of the Crab Apples and the most brilliant subject in any garden. The small, single flowers open immediately after the Japanese Weeping Cherry has blossomed, and like most other Crabs, the flowers are produced before the foliage. Their brilliant coloring is unsurpassed, yet for those who do not care for such brilliancy there is the compensation that the flowers fade gradually within two weeks to a lovely light pink, which characterizes



*Malus Spectabilis*

the early bloom of the old and popular Floribunda variety. The flowers are produced in multitudes, almost obliterating the branches. To me it appears that the tree is clothed in transparent silk gauze, pink and shimmering, changing in color value with the elevation of the sun and the position of the observer in relation to the sunlight. When planted in groups or as single trees, the ATROSANGUINEA is very beautiful, but even more beautiful is the effect produced when it is used as a hedge plant. It may be treated almost like privet; that is, the outside branches may be sheared twice, in the Spring and early Summer, leaving the upright growth alone. As the foliage is held well into November and as it remains to the last a splendid glossy green having apparently no attraction to insects, it rivals the Privet as a hedge or screen. A height of twenty feet is readily attained when the tree is treated in the foregoing manner. When left to its own devices, which can be safely done where there is room enough, the tree becomes low spreading and extremely bushy. In common with all the Crabs it will grow in any soil, wet or dry, rich or poor, but of course the reward for good culture

is more rapid growth. Do not thin out any branches. A one-year-old tree blooms as well for its size as an older tree. All shearing and pruning is done when the last petals of the flowers have fallen.



*A spray of the showy and brilliant Atrosanguinea Crabapple*





*The Liberty Bell and a Delegation of visiting Japanese Ladies Escorted by the Mayor of Philadelphia on April 27, 1930. The Young Ladies from Japan are Carrying Japanese Spring Cherry Blossoms (Beni-Higan) Supplied by us.*

**MALUS ARNOLDIANA** is of a similar habit and appears to be a cross of **FLORIBUNDA** or **ATROSANGUINEA** and **PARKMANI**. Its habit of growth, its glossy foliage, and its fruit appear to have been inherited from one of the first named and the flowers from the latter. The pink, single or semi-double flowers grow abundantly in clusters on red, wire like stems three inches long.

**MALUS ELEYI**. *Malus Eleyi* received the Award of Merit, R.H.S., London, England. It has inherited many of the characteristics of its mother plant, *M. NIEDZWETZKYANA*. The young shoots are fuzzy and the foliage has a brownish red, purple hue similar to the species, but of a brighter color, and throughout the entire growing season this brilliantly colored young foliage rivals the well-known Japanese Maple. It blossoms very freely and the flowers, which are borne in thick clusters like apple blossoms, are of a most pleasing rich, vinous red. In Autumn the dark red fruit hangs in dense clusters from the lower side of the branches, and, without a doubt, there are few Crab Apples which make such a display in blossom and fruit. It is yet a novelty and barely known in the United States.

*MALUS FLORIBUNDA* is an old favorite, of spreading growth, prolific flowering, like *ATROSANGUINEA* in every way but color. The blossoms are a light pink blending into a white, followed by an abundance of yellowish-green fruit relished by the birds. The flower buds are very beautiful, displaying a brilliant pink before bursting into early bloom. It can be grown as well as the rest of the *Malus* as a tree, but it is best as a bush—a handsome and very attractive variety. As pink is probably the favorite color in the garden, *FLORIBUNDA* has always enjoyed great popularity. It blooms when about twelve inches high.

*MALUS MICROMALUS*. The habit of this plant is strictly upright and more pyramidal than any of the other flowering crabs. The flowers are of a deep, delicate rose-pink, the fruit is light yellow, and very often reddish-brown in color on one side. It is usually one of the first ornamental crabs to come into bloom. With its smooth, pale, grayish black bark and its attractive newness, it is considered one of the best of the Flowering Crabs, and it is quite rare.

*MALUS FLORIBUNDA PURPUREA*. This is also a new sort. In habit it resembles *FLORIBUNDA*. Its purple foliage and bark, single purple flowers and fruit make it a distinct departure from the ordinary. The flowers and fruit are carried on long, pendulous stems and are produced in great abundance on mature trees. It is a strong grower, and when in bloom, its blossoms completely conceal the twigs and branches.

*MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA* is an apple variety with purple fruit and flowers. The leaves, stem, sap, bark, buds and all are red or purple, the apples being



*Double Flowering Apple  
Malus—ioensis, Bachtel's variety*

red throughout and good to eat. The tree blooms successfully in two or three years, but not until it has reached the age of ten years does it produce abundantly. It is an interesting variety which is entitled to a place in all collections and should be planted where there is plenty of room for spreading.

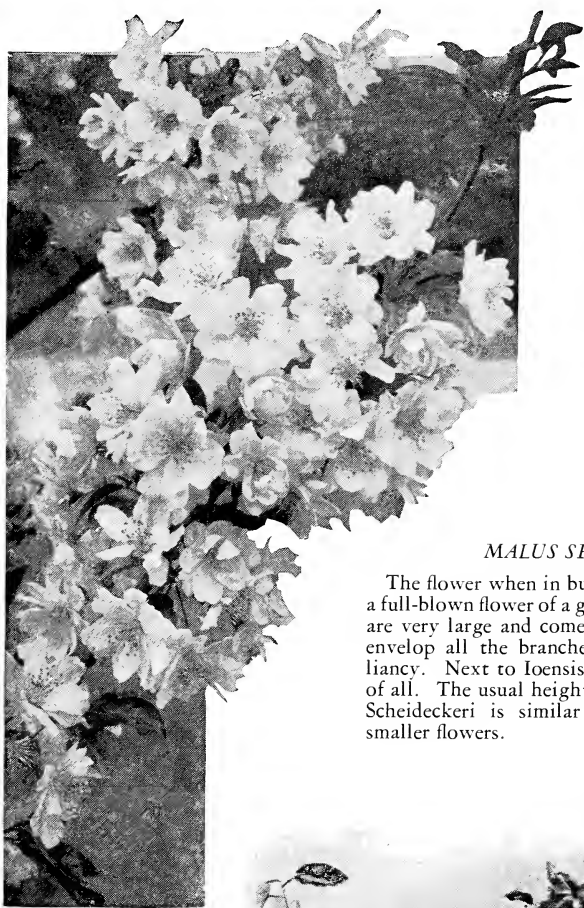
MALUS PARKMANI is a lovely slow-growing dwarf tree with long lanceolate foliage and showy, double, pink flowers on drooping, red stems. It is not desirable for general planting where immediate effects are desired, but it is suitable for small gardens on account of its slow growth. Although other varieties show a striking character that has more landscape value than PARKMANI, the latter has great merit and is worth while in any collection, being used a great deal on account of its delicate beauty and hardiness. When only about twelve to eighteen inches high this variety will bloom.

MALUS BACCATA is a fast and vigorous grower. The color of the flower is not conspicuous, but the fragrance is a delight. A young BACCATA tree will bloom freely, but not so early in life as many other varieties, some of which will bloom freely when only twelve inches high. BACCATA is known for its showy red buds, its white, fragrant, single flowers and its attractive foliage. The fruit is beautifully colored, very effective on the tree and good for jelly. The fruit is produced in great quantities and is extremely showy when it is ripe. This variety grows in an upright, tree-like form.

MALUS SCHEIDECKERI and SPECTABILIS are very similar, though they can be told apart by the more glossy foliage and the color of the wood of the latter. These sorts have double flowers and upright branches, especially noticeable on the young trees, and they are both free flowering varieties. The flowers are carried in bottle-brush formation on the stems for the entire length of the branch, frequently three feet or more, but the heavy fruit, valuable for jelly, hangs down. The SCHEIDECKERI is a sort that flowers floriferously as a young tree of two or three years of age, but SPECTABILIS cannot be counted upon to produce much bloom before it is ten years old, although the flowers are twice as large.

MALUS SARGENTI is a new dwarf type, much in demand for small gardens and rockeries, as well as for places where a low-growing tree is indicated by conditions—under a window or in front of taller trees in groups. SARGENTI is practically a creeping form, at least it is low and spreading. There is an abundance of red fruit in September which persists the greater part of the winter.

The following description is quoted from the ARNOLD ARBORETUM BULLETIN: "The pigmy of the Crab Apple family is M. SARGENTI, with umbellate clusters of saucer-shape flowers of the purest white, in which nestle a tiny group of stamens tipped with clear yellow anthers. It is a low, densely branched shrub which hugs the ground, and is preeminently suited for planting on banks. The fruit is wine-red, covered with a slight bloom, and long persistent."



*MALUS SPECTABILIS*

The flower when in bud is coral red, opening to a full-blown flower of a gorgeous soft pink. They are very large and come in such abundance as to envelop all the branches in a bright pink brilliancy. Next to *loensis* it has the largest flower of all. The usual height is about 12 feet. *Malus Scheideckeri* is similar in appearance but has smaller flowers.

*Fruiting Branch of  
Flowering Crab*



*MALUS TORINGO* is a type introduced from Asia. This sort and *M. SARGENTI* are similar in bloom. The flowers are produced in abundance, giving the effect of plum blossoms which are almost white, followed by a great quantity of cherry-red fruit which is not only showy, but which also holds out well into the Winter.



*Magnolia Grandiflora in Pennsylvania*

*MALUS IOENSIS* AND *IOENSIS* BECHTELI. Of the American Crabs these two varieties are of about equal value for landscape effect. BECHTELI is double-flowering, but of both sorts the buds are globular. Perhaps the double flowers of BECHTELI are more enduring since they do not produce fruit. *IOENSIS*, however, is more vigorous than BECHTELI. The flowers are fragrant and of a very beautiful pink, the loveliest pink of all flowering trees. For landscape effect, the double form is not

so valuable, as the flowers are pretty well hidden in the foliage.

*MALUS THEIFERA*. Rigid of branch, with wands of blossoms often fifteen feet long, the Chinese *M. THEIFERA* is the very quintessence of Crab Apple loveliness. It is a small tree, seldom exceeding twenty feet in height, with sparse upright and spreading rather zigzag branches, which are densely studded from base to tip with short flower-bearing spurs. When in blossom the whole branch is transformed into a floral plume into which it is impossible to thrust a finger without touching a flower. The petals are reddish pink in the folded bud, white or delicately stained with pale pink when fully expanded. The fruit is tiny, dull greenish red and not showy. Its specific name is derived from the fact that in Central China, where it is a feature of the thickets and margins of woods on the mountains, the peasants collect and dry the leaves and from them prepare a palatable beverage which they call red tea.

*MALUS CORONARIUS PLENA*, a double form of our native crab, large, very double, fragrant, pink, rose-like flowers, freely produced. This variety is very scarce—only a few trees available here, and probably none elsewhere.

**Cultural Directions:** The same general directions apply as in the Japanese Cherries, with the exception that Crabs have a wider range of adaptability to soil; wet or dry, rich or poor, but, of course, responding with more growth by good soil and good culture. Some varieties will stand shearing especially well, such as the *Atrosanguinea*, which may be sheared into a pyramidal, standard or ball-shaped tree. Of course, all pruning and shearing is done after the flowers have passed.

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There are Crab Apples suitable for the lawn or park, for steep banks or edge of woodlands, for open places or forest glades; Crab Apples garlanded with myriad blossoms in the Spring; Crab Apples brilliantly jewelled with countless fruits in autumn. Crab Apples whose scented flowers are my lady's delight; Crab Apples whose characteristics are the artist's joy; Crab Apples whose wholesome fruit makes delicious preserves; Crab Apples whose tiny fruits save our feathered friends from starving in the depth of winter. Their beauty is indescribable, their charm irresistible. Come to the Aboretum at Crab Apple time.

—Extract from "*America's Greatest Garden*" by E. H. Wilson.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

*Dear Sir:*

Permit me to thank you for the very fine quality of the stock you sent me. I have planted many trees on my place during the last five years, but have never bought any that have been more carefully grown, or better shaped, or with more satisfactory root systems. It is plain, that you take a great deal of pride in the quality of your product.

LYNCHBURG, VA.

*Dear Sir:*

It is indeed a pleasure to write and tell you of the good condition in which the 300 Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry Trees were received. Everyone arrived in good condition, well packed and handled properly. In my 25 years' experience in handling trees for various parks and estates, I am frank to say I have never unpacked and planted a shipment, where everything was more satisfactory, than the one I received from you. They were properly bunched, labeled and packed, and I am glad to have had a part in the purchasing of these trees, and will do all that is possible to make the Cherry Tree plot in Riverside Park, a beauty spot in days to come.

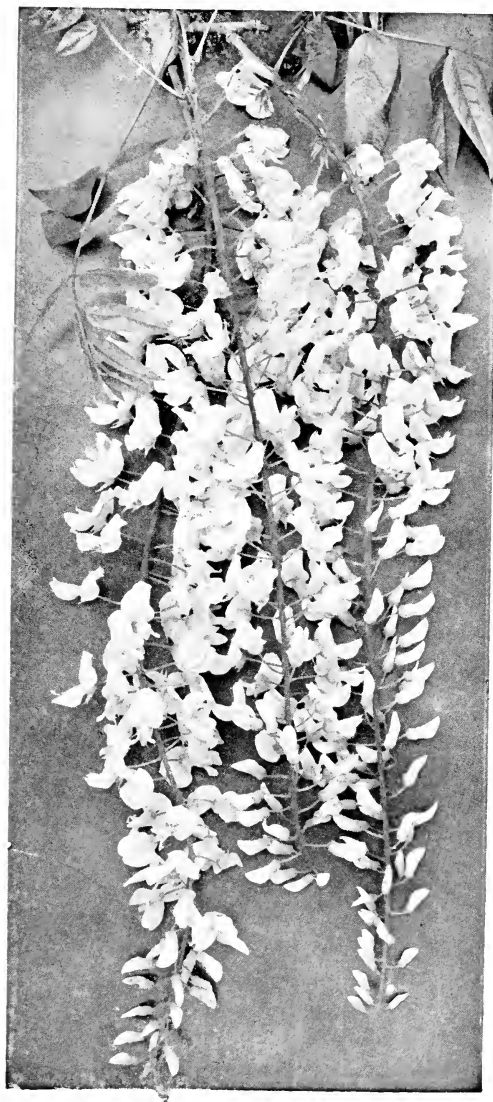
Respectfully yours,

GEORGE H. REED *Supt. Park Forestry Dept.*

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:*

I wish to compliment you, as I have done several times, on the good quality of your stock, and the splendid way in which your trees are packed for shipping. It is strange, but I have better results with your trees, which you have to pack and ship for me, than the stock which I sometimes buy locally, and which only has to be delivered a distance of 10 or 12 miles. In the five or six years I have been dealing with you, I do not remember having lost a single tree. I shall continue to recommend your trees, and to send your Catalog around to my friends, who have gardens.



*The flowers of the graceful and attractive Wisteria*

## Wisteria

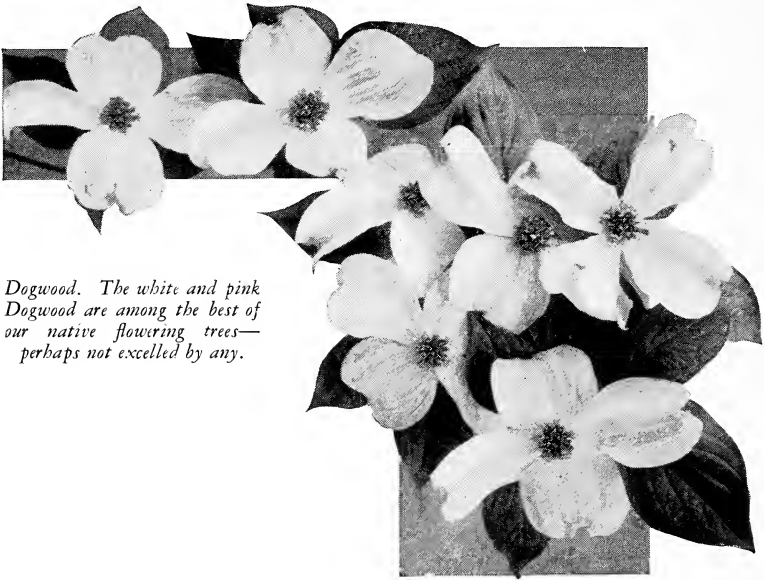
Few plants are more attractive for pergola, porch trellis or gateway than the Wisteria with its hanging clusters of purple or white flowers. While the purple adds a touch of color all its own, the white is the more fragrant and makes a fine display.

There are in a general way three outstanding forms:

The AMERICAN variety is practically unknown in gardens; its flowers come in tight cucumber-like clusters.

The familiar CHINESE variety, which comes in purple and white, is an old time favorite, with flower clusters from 8 to 12 inches long.

The JAPANESE Wisteria, or long-clustered variety, has flower clusters from 12 to 40 inches long. The following varieties are very desirable: Kame Noda, Murasaki Noda, Naga Noda and Shiro Noda.



*Dogwood. The white and pink Dogwood are among the best of our native flowering trees—perhaps not excelled by any.*



*Chinese Magnolias are perhaps the more stouy of the hardy flowering trees. Fortunately they appear to be hardy from Canada and Maine to North Carolina, as well as in the middle West. The flowers are large and come early in the Spring, always before the foliage.*



A. E. WOHLERT.



The Garden  
Nurseries

NARBERTH, PA.

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*For an additional 10% paid at time of purchase, we will insure the growth of your trees for a period of one year.*

## Price List for 1932

### Japanese Roseflowering Cherries

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>AMANOGAWA-ZAKURA</b> , light pink; late; fragrant; double; pyramidal or columnar; new variety; just right for formal planting or small gardens. A very unusual sort, attracts favorable attention always—and yet very rare.	3-4'	\$ 4.00	\$ 30.00
	4-5'	5.00	40.00
	5-6'	6.00	50.00
	6-7'	8.50	80.00
	7-8'	10.00	90.00
	Selected 7-8'	12.50	110.00
	8-9'	15.00	125.00
	9-10'	20.00	175.00
	10-12'	30.00	250.00
	12-14'	40.00	300.00
<b>ASAHI-BOTAN-ZAKURA</b> , early or midseason; bluish; double; one of the very slow growing sorts; dwarf habit; prolific bloomer; hyacinth arrangement of flowers.	1½-2'	2.00	
	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	3.50	
	4-5'	4.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	10.00	
	7-8'	15.00	
<b>AUTUMNALIS</b> (October flowering), semi-double flowers, pink; blooms in Fall and early Spring; very unusual and rare; NEW. The specimens offered as "Standards" make a lovely, formal, round headed, low tree. This mild winter provided a continuous bloom; very full of flowers Christmas day, 1931.	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	8.00	
	7-8'	10.00	
	Standards: 2 yr. head, 5' stem	10.00	
<b>AVIUM FLORA PLENA</b> , double pure white. A very fast and symmetrical growing tree, covered with double white flowers; a real shade tree, too. This variety became known first and is deservedly popular.	4-5'	3.00	20.00
	5-6'	4.00	30.00
	6-7'	5.00	40.00
	7-8'	7.50	50.00
	8-9'	8.50	75.00
	9-10'	10.00	80.00
	10-12'	12.00	100.00



*Japanese Cherries "Beni Higan" in bloom at the Forest Hills Gate, Arnold Arboreum, Boston. Note that all trees on the hill are yet bare and in winter form.*

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10% additional paid at time of purchase insures free replacement for one year.



	Size	Each	Ten
<b>BENI-HIGAN-ZAKURA</b> (Higan Cherry, <i>P. Subhirtella</i> ), "Spring Cherry." First to bloom; very prolific; blush pink; small single flowers that bloom with the last snows of winter.	2-3'	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
	3-4'	3.00	25.00
	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	6.00	55.00
	7-8'	7.50	70.00
	8-9'	12.50	100.00
	9-10'	20.00	150.00
	Specimens		
Selected choice specimens		\$35.00 to \$50.00 each	
Standards: 5' stem, 3 to 4 year head.		15.00	

"This is the Japanese Spring Cherry which the late Mr. Wilson, after a year devoted in Japan to the study of Cherry-trees, calls 'the most floriferous and perhaps the most delightful of all Japanese Cherries.' It is a large, low-branched shrub rather than a tree and is not known as a wild plant. This Cherry is much planted in western Japan from northern Hondo southward, but it is not much grown in the eastern part of the Empire and is rarely found in Tokyo gardens. For this reason and as it does not reproduce itself from seed *Prunus subhirtella* is still rare in American and European collections. There are large plants in the Arboretum collection where they have been growing since 1894 and where, covered with their drooping pink flowers, they are objects of wonderful beauty. The value of *Prunus subhirtella* is increased by the fact that the flowers often remain in good condition for ten or twelve days, and longer than those of the other single-flowered Cherry-trees. This Cherry can be raised from soft wood cuttings and by grafting on its own seedlings. These will grow into tall trees with long straight trunks. (*Prunus subhirtella*, var. *ascendens*) and in Japanese temple gardens are sometimes fifty feet high with trunks two feet in diameter. This is a common tree in the forests of central Japan, and grows also in southern Korea and central China. Until Wilson's investigations in Japan in 1914 this tree seems to have been entirely unknown in western gardens. Raised from the seeds of *Prunus subhirtella*, which are produced in large quantities every year, it grows here rapidly and proves to be a handsome tree. It has the drooping flowers of the well-known *Prunus pendula* of gardens which is only a seedling form of *P. subhirtella ascendens* and for which the correct name is *Prunus subhirtella* variety *pendula*. This tree is not known to grow wild, but has for centuries decorated courtyards and temple grounds in central and northern Japan. The largest tree seen by Wilson was sixty-five feet tall with a head as broad as the height of the tree. There is a form of *P. subhirtella* (var. *autumnalis*) with semi-double flowers which blooms in both spring and autumn. This is a shrub often cultivated in Tokyo gardens, and in the Arboretum first flowered in May, 1915."

(Extract from Bulletin No. 3 of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University).

<b>BOTAN-ZAKURA</b> , blush; double; slow-growing sort; prolific bloomer.	4-5'	\$ 5.00
	5-6'	7.00
	6-7'	8.00
<b>CAMPANULATA</b> , the only cherry with genuinely red flowers. They are single, trumpet shaped and borne profusely. Vigorous grower. Hardy in Philadelphia section and Southwards. May be hardy North of Philadelphia.	6-7'	6.00
	7-8'	7.50
	10-12'	12.50
<b>FUJIZAN</b> (Shirotae; Mount Fuji), snow white; large double flowers; vigorous; extra choice. A splendid showy variety.	1½-2'	2.00
	2-3'	3.00
	3-4'	4.00
	4-5'	1.50
	5-6'	5.00
	6-7'	7.50
	7-8'	10.00
	8-10'	15.00
	10-12'	25.00
Selected choice specimens		\$35.00 to \$50.00 each

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>HOSOKAWA-BENI-ZAKURA</b> , pink, midseason; upright growth, slight spread; fragrant double flowers; one of the best; another of the hyacinth flowering sorts.	1½-2'	\$ 2.00	\$ 15.00
	2-3'	3.00	20.00
	3-4'	3.50	30.00
	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	5.00	40.00
	6-7'	7.50	60.00
	7-8'	10.00	75.00
	8-9'	15.00	100.00
	Selected 8-9'	20.00	150.00
	9-10'	25.00	200.00
	10-12'	35.00	300.00
<b>JEANNE WOHLERT</b> , dwarf; semi-double; new; rare. The effect of this tree in bloom is that of many branched hyacinth of a lovely soft pink.	1½-2'	3.00	
	2-3'	4.00	
	3-4'	5.00	
	4-5'	7.50	
<b>KANZAN ZAKURA</b> , double deep pink; vigorous; upright and no great tendency to spread. A good street tree. This sort seems to be especially appreciated in Washington, D. C.	1½-2'	2.00	15.00
	2-3'	3.00	20.00
	3-4'	4.00	30.00
	4-5'	4.50	40.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	7.50	60.00
	7-8'	10.00	75.00
	8-10'	12.50	100.00
	Selected specimens 8-10'	15.00	125.00
	Extra heavy specimens 10-12'	25.00	200.00
	Extra heavy selected specimens	35.00	300.00
<b>KOFUGEN-ZAKURA (Fugenzo)</b> , double deep pink; vigorous; upright and no great tendency to spread. One of the best; a good street tree. The best deep pink sort. If planted in quantities this sort should have a lighter variety, such as Naden or Rosea, as a foil.	1½-2'	2.00	15.00
	2-3'	3.00	20.00
	3-4'	4.00	30.00
	4-5'	4.50	40.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	7.50	60.00
	7-8'	10.00	75.00
	8-10'	12.50	100.00
	Selected specimens 8-10'	15.00	125.00
	Extra heavy specimens 10-12'	25.00	200.00
	Extra heavy selected specimens	35.00	300.00
<b>KUNRIN JO SHIROTAI</b> . Double white; fragrant	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
<b>KURAMAYAMA</b> , a beautiful double flowering variety opening out rather flat. Center flesh pink, marked carmine at the edges, petals ruffled or frilled; late flowering.	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
<b>MIKURUMAGAESHI-ZAKURA</b> , blush; midseason; double flowers; spreading growth; one of the loveliest; a typical hyacinth flowering variety; fragrant.	1½-2'	2.00	15.00
	2-3'	3.00	25.00
	3-4'	4.00	35.00
	4-5'	4.50	40.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	8.00	70.00
	7-8'	10.00	80.00
	8-9'	12.50	100.00
	9-10'	15.00	125.00
	10-12'	25.00	200.00

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>MIYAKO</b> , flowers double and large, nearly 2 inches in diameter, almost white, faintly flushed. Center of flower usually has several carpels that are green or white veined green, giving it an unique appearance.	6-7'	\$ 7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	12.50	
<b>MOMIJIGARI</b> , a subhirtella variety, so has small flowers which are red in the bud but open deep pink. Semi-double.	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
<b>NADEN-ZAKURA</b> , pink; late flowering; double, very popular; vigorous grower; showy and attractive; adapted for street or lane planting. This variety is an excellent companion for Kofugen.	2-3'	3.00	\$20.00
	3-4'	4.00	30.00
	4-5'	4.50	40.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	7.50	60.00
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	12.50	
	Selected 8-9'	15.00	
	9-10'	20.00	
	Selected 9-10'	25.00	
	Extra heavy selected 9-10'	30.00	
	Extra heavy selected 10-12'	35.00	
	Extra heavy selected 12-14'	40.00	
<b>OKUMIYAKO-ZAKURA</b> , semi-double; pink; late flowering; NEW; a very choice sort. The delicate coloring of this variety makes it stand out in any collection as something very desirable. On account of our large stock of this variety we have slashed the prices very materially.	3-4'	2.00	
	4-5'	3.00	
	5-6'	4.00	
	6-7'	5.00	
	7-8'	6.00	
	8-9'	10.00	
	Selected 8-9'	12.00	
	9-10'	20.00	
	10-12'	25.00	
<b>PAUL WOHLERT</b> , semi-double; deep pink or red; fragrant; flowers in great profusion. The earliest of the large hyacinth flowering varieties.	1½-2'	2.00	
	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
<b>ROSEA (Rose)</b> , late; double flowers about 1¾ inch in diameter, borne in raceme-like clusters of three or four flowers; vigorous; a spreading sort; a good lane, shade or street tree. A free bloomer and the flowers open fully just as the leaves commence to develop. On account of our very large supply of this splendid variety, we have cut the prices.	2-3'	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	3.00	25.00
	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	5.00	40.00
	6-7'	6.00	50.00
	7-8'	7.50	60.00
	8-9'	10.00	75.00
	9-10'	15.00	125.00
	10-12'	20.00	175.00
Extra choice specimens		\$25.00 to \$35.00 each	

10% additional paid at time of purchase insures free replacement for one year.



	Size	Each	Ten
<b>RUTH WOHLERT</b> , blush; midseason; spreading. An extra good sort with double flowers of attractive tint. <b>NEW.</b>	2-3'	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00
	3-4'	4.00	35.00
	4-5'	4.50	40.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	6.00	50.00
	7-8'	7.00	60.00
	Selected 7-8'	10.00	75.00
	8-9'	15.00	100.00
<b>SARGENTI (Yama; Prunus serrulata sachalensis)</b> , single; large purple flowers; early; spring foliage purple, green in summer; a popular sort. Very hardy.	3-4'	4.50	
	4-5'	5.50	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-8'	10.00	
<b>SEKIZAN-ZAKURA (Kwansan)</b> , old rose; late; spreading; bushy; a good sort; large drooping heavy flowers; very double. The color is deep pink changing to old rose; one of the deepest colored varieties, and possibly one of the most popular. In Washington, D. C., it is one of the most striking sorts. On account of a large supply of this choice sort, the prices have been cut one-half the regular prices.	2-3'	1.50	10.00
	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	5.00	40.00
	7-8'	6.00	50.00
	8-9'	7.50	60.00
	Selected 8-9'	10.00	75.00
<b>SHOGETSU</b> , soft pink; double; large. Has leafy green carpels in center of flower; leaves very pale green. A beauty in every way.	9-10'	15.00	100.00
	10-12'	20.00	150.00
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
<b>SERRULATA ALBO ROSEA (Shirofugen)</b> , vigorous; light pink; large double flowers. Late flowering.	6-7'	10.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
<b>SHIRO-HIGAN</b> , single pink, large flowers. Early, vigorous. A choice sort.	6-7'	7.50	
	8-9'	20.00	
	9-10'	25.00	
	10-12'	35.00	
<b>TAIZANFUKUN</b> , flowers of medium size, double and tufted. Light pink becoming flesh or nearly white; leaves small; grows unusually erect and slender; late.	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
<b>TAKINIOI</b> , flowers of medium size, single and semi-double; buds flesh, open flowers white. Valued for its delightful fragrance.	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	

When trees are wanted with a soil ball an additional charge of \$2.00 is made on sizes up to 7 feet, \$4.00 additional on sizes from 7 to 10 feet, and \$5.00 additional on sizes from 10 feet up.

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>UKON-ZAKURA</b> , "The Golden Cherry," yellow; double; vigorous grower; spreading. Should be in every collection.	2-3'	\$ 3.50	
	3-4'	4.50	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	15.00	
	8-9'	20.00	
	9-10'	25.00	
<b>WASHINOWO-ZAKURA</b> , large; white; profuse bloomer; fragrant; slow-growing.	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
<b>YOSHINO</b> , single blush; red buds; early. Also called "Yedoensis." This is the tree that borders the Tidal Basin, Washington, D. C. A snow white form exists. Our Weeping Yoshino (Shidareyoshino) is snow white.	4-5'	4.50	\$ 40.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	6.00	50.00
	7-8'	7.50	60.00
	8-9'	10.00	80.00
	9-10'	15.00	125.00
	10-11'	20.00	175.00
	11-12'	25.00	200.00
<b>YOSHINO DAYBREAK</b> , delicate flesh pink. Single flowers so dense as to almost obscure the branches. Flowers are a deeper color and larger than Yoshino.	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	12.50	
	9-10'	20.00	

**CHERRY SEEDS**

	Per ¼ lb.	Per ½ lb.	Per 1 lb.
Prunus lannesiana, Hitoye Cherry	\$3.50	\$5.00	\$9.00
Prunus mume, Japanese Apricot	.60	.90	1.60
Prunus serrulata, Oriental Cherry	3.50	5.00	9.00
Prunus serrulata sachalinensis, Yama Cherry	4.50	7.00	12.00
Prunus subhirtella, Higan Cherry	4.75	7.50	13.00
Prunus subhirtella pendula, Shidare-Higan Weeping Cherry	4.50	7.00	12.00
Prunus tomentosa, Nanking Cherry	4.50	7.00	12.00
Prunus triloba, Flowering Plum	4.50	7.00	12.00

**SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO QUANTITY BUYERS WHO WILL PERMIT US TO USE OUR OWN SELECTION OF VARIETIES.**

Our selection of  
Japanese Flowering Cherries assorted.

	Regular Price	Special Price
100 trees 3 to 4 ft. high.	\$300.00	\$200.00
100 trees 4 to 5 ft. high.	400.00	275.00
100 trees 5 to 6 ft. high.	450.00	300.00
100 trees 6 to 7 ft. high.	600.00	400.00
50 trees 3 to 4 ft. high.	150.00	120.00
50 trees 4 to 5 ft. high.	200.00	160.00
50 trees 5 to 6 ft. high.	225.00	180.00
50 trees 6 to 7 ft. high.	300.00	240.00
10 trees 3 to 4 ft. high.	30.00	25.00
10 trees 4 to 5 ft. high.	40.00	35.00
10 trees 5 to 6 ft. high.	45.00	40.00
10 trees 6 to 7 ft. high.	60.00	50.00



## Weeping Cherries

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>SHIDARE-HIGAN-ZAKURA</b> ( <i>Prunus Subhirtella Pendula</i> ), Pyramid Form, single; pink; early, after Beni-Higan, the first tree to bloom in the Spring and the first deep pink flowers of the season. Same variety as the top worked or Standards, but they are more attractive in every particular. They branch from the ground up and are shapely trees of picturesque outlines.	2-3'	2.50	20.00
	3-4'	3.00	25.00
	4-5'	4.50	40.00
	5-6'	6.00	50.00
	6-7'	7.50	60.00
	7-8'	12.00	100.00
	8-9'	15.00	125.00
	8-9'	20.00	175.00
	9-10'	25.00	225.00
	9-10'	30.00	250.00
Prunus Subhirtella Pendula comes in many sub-varieties, but none of them equal to the variety we have selected as our standard. The variety we grow is the only worth-while sort; we have discarded all the rest of the sub varieties.	10-12'	35.00	300.00
	12-14'	50.00	450.00

<b>SHIDARE-HIGAN-ZAKURA</b> ( <i>Prunus Subhirtella Pendula</i> ), Standard Form (umbrella-shaped), generally on bare stems 4 to 6 feet high.	2 yr. head	6.00	50.00
	3 yr. head	10.00	90.00
	4 yr. head	15.00	125.00
	5 yr. head	20.00	175.00

### WOHLERT'S Double Flowering Weeping, NEW.

Habit of growth fairly regular, and the shape of the tree as it develops resembles a strikingly beautiful, open sun shade. The double rose-pink flowers are large, the color of Sekizan or Kofugen, and of similar size. Standard form only.

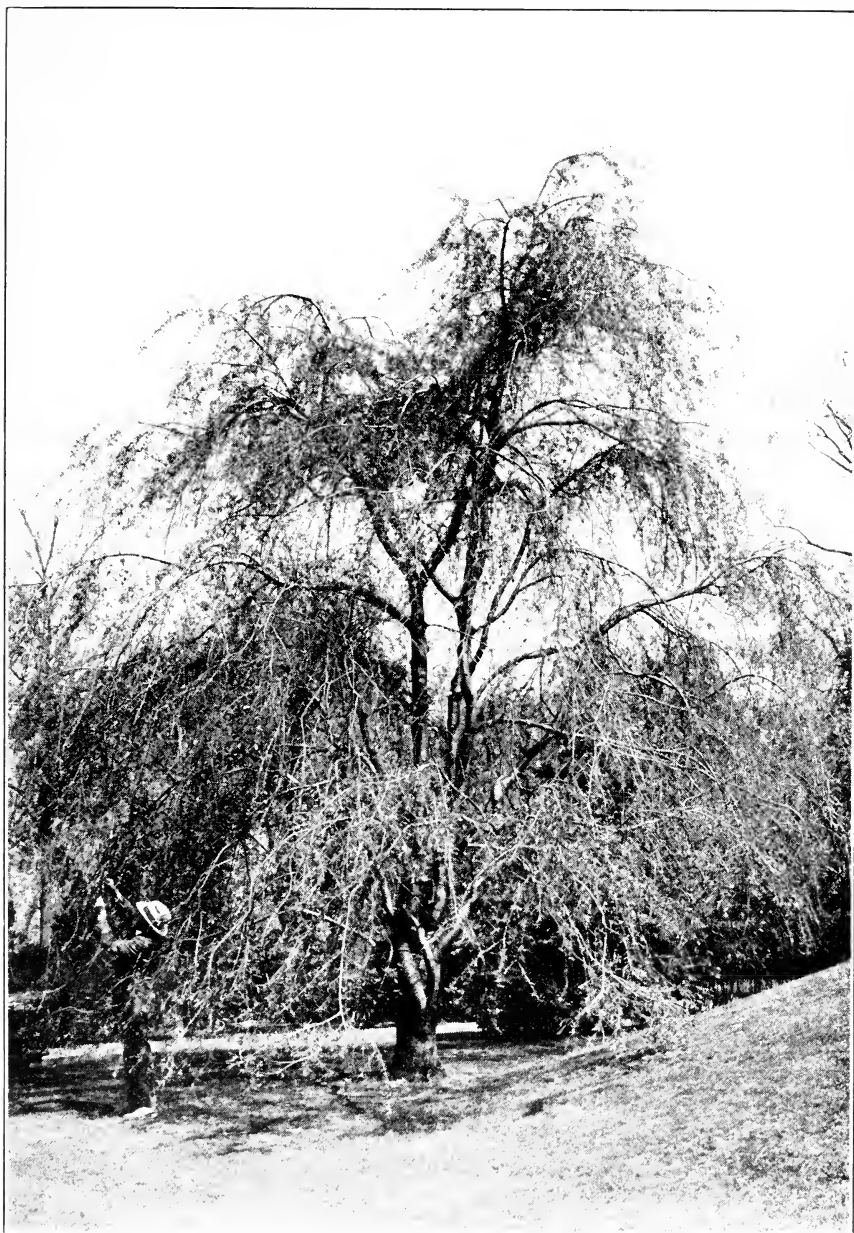
Standards	2 yr. head	7.50
	3 yr. head	10.00
	4 yr. head	15.00

**SHIDAREYOSHINO**, weeping habit as pronounced as in the preceding. It is not a subhirtella variety but has larger, single, pure white flowers. This is the weeping form of the popular Yoshino. "Shidare" means weeping or drooping.

	18-24'	3.00
Pyramids	2-3'	4.00
Pyramids	3-4'	5.00
Pyramids	4-5'	6.00
Standards 3 yr. head 4' stem		10.00
Standards 4 yr. head 4' stem		15.00

*When trees are wanted with a soil ball an additional charge of \$2.00 is made on sizes up to 7 feet, \$4.00 additional on sizes from 7 to 10 feet, and \$5.00 additional on sizes from 10 feet up.*

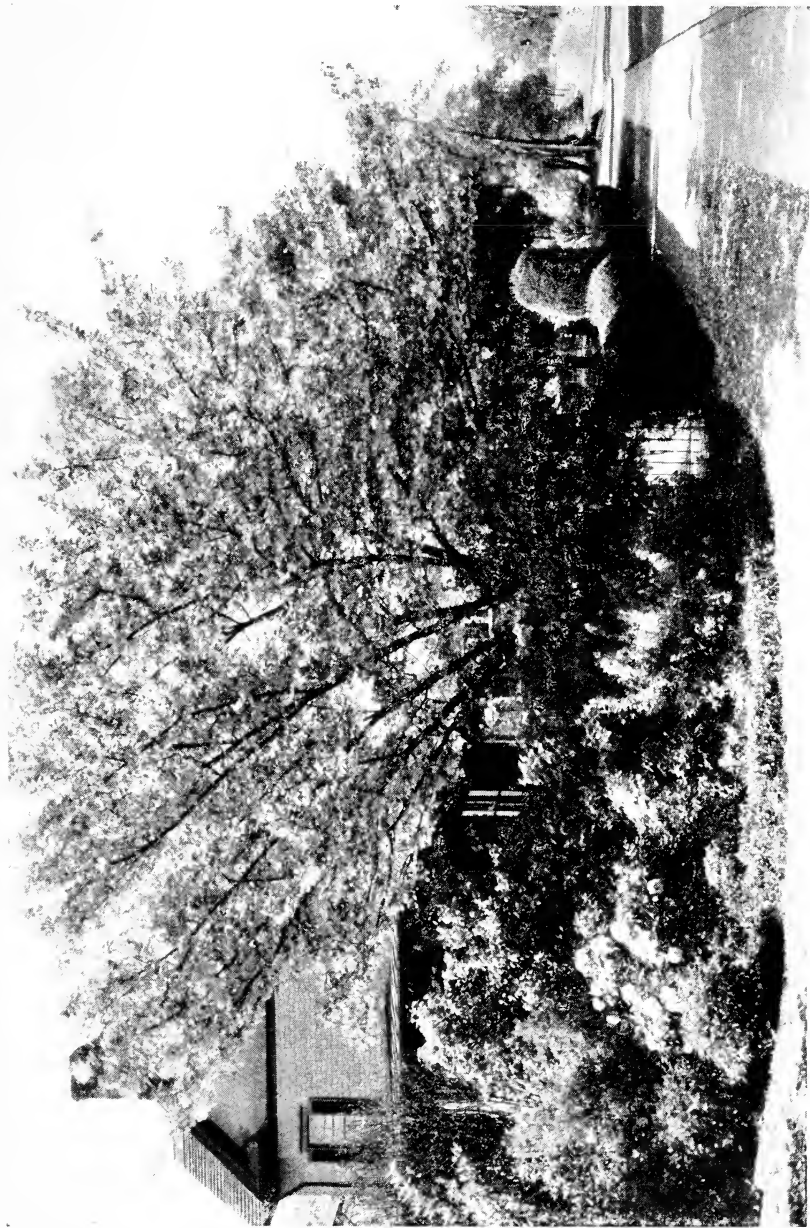




*Prunus subhirtella pendula*, Japan Weeping Cherry "pyramidal" form.  
(in young foliage) showing type of growth.

## Flowering Crabs

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>MALUS ARNOLDIANA</b> (Arnold C.), semi-double; pink; early flowering; splendid foliage; yellow fruit; a popular sort.	4-5'	\$ 2.50	\$20.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
	6-7'	4.50	40.00
	7-8'	6.00	55.00
	8-9'	10.00	90.00
	9-10'	12.50	115.00
Bushy	9-10'	15.00	
	10-12'	20.00	
	12-14'	35.00	
<b>MALUS ATROSANGUINEA</b> (Carmine C.), single; red; bush form; early flowering. This is my personal preference; it may be used in varied positions. Absolutely the most showy of the lot. Adapted for hedge planting or screens.	3-4'	1.75	15.00
	4-5'	2.50	20.00
Bushy	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
Bushy	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	4.50	40.00
Bushy	6-7'	6.00	55.00
	7-8'	10.00	90.00
	8-9'	15.00	125.00
	9-10'	20.00	175.00
	10-12'	35.00	
<b>MALUS BACCATA</b> (Siberian C.), single; white; fragrant; upright; tree-like growth; brightly colored fruit good for jelly besides being ornamental. Bushy	3-4'	1.75	15.00
	4-5'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
Bushy	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	4.50	40.00
	7-8'	6.00	55.00
<b>MALUS BECHTELS</b> (Ioensis Plena), double; pink; fragrant; late flowering. The well-known popular sort. Standards or tree form. Comes into bloom when quite small and is exceedingly hardy.	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	7.50	70.00
	7-8'	10.00	95.00
	8-9'	15.00	
<b>MALUS CORONARIA</b> (Coronarius Plena, Sweet C.), double; pink; fragrant; NEW. A very rare variety of great value for small gardens, rockeries or any location where a small tree is needed; fruit plentiful.	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
<b>MALUS DR. VAN FLEET</b> , pink. A new introduction of merit. Vigorous grower.	2-3'	1.50	
	3-4'	2.00	
	4-5'	3.00	
	5-6'	4.00	
	6-7'	5.50	
	7-8'	7.00	
	10-11'	35.00	
<b>MALUS ELEYI</b> , purple to red foliage and bloom. NEW. Best red leaf sort. In sunlight the foliage is quite brilliant and stays so until fall, rivaling Japanese red-leaf maples. During flowering period the tree is smothered with large purple flowers in clusters. Absolutely the most showy variety while in fruit, which is of apricot color, cherry size. In both Pyramid and Standard Forms.	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	5.00	45.00
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
	9-10'	20.00	
	10-12'	35.00	



*Japanese Rose-flowering Cherry: Naden Zakura. As grown in Narberth, Pa.*

*Malus floribunda*

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>MALUS FLORIBUNDA</b> , single; pink; early; spreading. Yellow fruit, slightly tinted red. An old, well-known sort and for that reason one of the best sellers. Should be used with all the dark sorts.	18-24"	\$ 1.00	\$ 9.00
	2-3'	1.35	12.50
	3-4'	1.75	15.00
	4-5'	2.50	20.00
Bushy	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
Bushy	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	4.50	40.00
Bushy	6-7'	6.00	55.00
	7-8'	6.00	55.00
Bushy	7-8'	7.00	65.00
	8-9'	10.00	90.00
<b>MALUS FLORIBUNDA-PURPUREA</b> , one of the best, purple foliage and flowers, dark purple fruit, the second best of the purple leaf varieties. When the tree is in bloom, it is absolutely covered with deep purple blossoms more densely than any other variety I have observed with the exception of Hopa and Eleyi, which are equally good. Standard or tree form.	18-24"	1.25	11.00
	2-3'	1.50	12.50
	3-4'	2.00	17.50
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	5.00	45.00
	7-8'	7.00	65.00
	8-9'	10.00	
	9-10'	15.00	
	10-12'	25.00	
	12-14'	35.00	
<b>MALUS HOPA</b> , large flowering, purple leaf crab. Very hardy and prolific bloomer, purple flowers. Very showy fruit; quite formal and shapely growth. A variety of great merit.	3-4'	2.00	
	4-5'	3.00	
	5-6'	4.00	
	6-7'	5.50	
	7-8'	7.50	
	8-9'	8.50	
	9-10'	15.00	
	10-12'	35.00	
	12-14'	50.00	

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>MALUS IOENSIS</b> ("Prairie Crab"), large single, pink, fragrant, late flowering. Grows wild in many states, including Pennsylvania, but is well worth garden room, although too vigorous for a small garden. In both pyramid and standard forms.	4-5'	\$ 2.00	\$15.00
	5-6'	3.00	25.00
	6-7'	4.00	35.00
	7-8'	5.00	45.00
	8-9'	8.00	
	Specimen 8-9'	10.00	
	9-10'	15.00	
	10-12'	20.00	
<b>MALUS MICROMALUS</b> (Midget C.), flowers pink tint; single; dwarf habit. An extra choice sort. NEW. Compact growth, vase form. The long slender branches covered with flowers suggest garlands wrought of flowers.	3-4'	2.75	25.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
	5-6'	5.00	40.00
	6-7'	7.00	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	12.50	
	9-10'	15.00	
	10-12'	25.00	
<b>MALUS NIEDZWETZKYANA</b> (Redvein C.), purple leaf and bloom; large flowers and fruit good to eat. The first purple leaf sort known. A Japanese apple. In habit and growth it more closely resembles an ordinary apple than the Crabs, but it is not so big; generally symmetrical in growth.	7-8'	7.50	70.00
	8-9'	9.00	85.00
	9-10'	13.50	
	10-11'	15.00	
	11-12'	20.00	
<b>MALUS PARKMANI</b> (Halliana Parkmani; Parkman C.), double; pink. A dwarf tree; very slow growing; just right for small gardens; very hardy; flowers an exceptionally lovely pink. Prolific; one of the first to open and one of the last to fade.	2-3'	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
<b>MALUS "RED TIP,"</b> NEW. Purple flowers; strong grower. A variety of great merit.	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	5.00	40.00
	7-8'	8.50	
<b>MALUS SARGENTI</b> (Sargent C.), dwarf; white; abundant showy fruit. A sort for the small garden and a great favorite with me on account of the bright fruit, and with the birds equally popular. Low growing and spreading habit, almost creeping. Just the sort for rockeries and small gardens. One of the most striking varieties. Positively true to name.	18-24"	1.50	12.50
	2-3'	2.00	15.00
	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	Specimens 6-7' spread x 6-7'	15.00	
	Specimens 7-8' spread x 7-8'	20.00	
<b>MALUS SCHEIDECKERI</b> , double; pink; free flowering; fruit excellent for jelly. One of the most conspicuous pink flowering trees of early Spring; very hardy.	5-6'	3.50	30.00
	6-7'	4.50	40.00
	7-8'	6.00	55.00
	8-9'	10.00	90.00
	9-10'	15.00	140.00
	10-11'	20.00	
<b>MALUS SIEBOLDI-ARBORESCENS</b> , tall; white flowers; red fruit in abundance; very much like Sargentii, but more vigorous and taller growing.	9-10'	10.00	
<b>MALUS SIEBOLDI-CALOCARPA</b> , white flowers; red fruit; very choice.	7-8'	5.00	45.00
	8-9'	6.50	60.00
	10-11'	10.00	



	Size	Each	Ten
<b>MALUS SPECTABILIS</b> , very large double pink flowers, profusely produced. A rare sort; very choice.	2-3'	\$ 1.35	\$12.50
	3-4'	1.75	15.00
	Bushy 3-4'	3.00	25.00
	4-5'	2.50	20.00
	Bushy 4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	3.50	30.00
	Bushy 5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
	Specimen 8-9'	20.00	
	9-10'	25.00	
	Specimen 9-10'	35.00	
<b>MALUS THEIFERA</b> , used for tea making in China; lovely pink bloom; glossy foliage; upright habit. (Not the tea plant, but a Chinese substitute.)	3-4'	2.50	
	4-5'	3.50	
	5-6'	5.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-10'	15.00	
	10-12'	35.00	
<b>MALUS TORINGO</b> (Sieboldi), somewhat like Sargentii, but a more vigorous grower. White flowers; low growing; quantities of showy red fruit, loved by the birds. Good for hedges, almost as solid as a stone wall when used as a hedge.	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	3.50	30.00
	5-6'	4.50	40.00
	6-7'	6.00	55.00
	7-8'	8.00	
	8-9'	10.00	
	9-10'	12.50	
<b>WEeping APPLE</b> ("Malus Eva Rathke"), forms a perfect tent and produces good, large edible apples. A very picturesque tree on account of its very irregular habit; quite Japanese. Pyramid Form.	2-3'	2.50	
	3-4'	3.50	
	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	7.00	
	6-7'	8.00	
<b>WEeping CRAB</b> ("Malus Floribunda Excellencia Theil"), pink, single flowers produced in early spring.			
	Pyramids 3-4'	3.50	
	Pyramids 4-5'	5.00	
	Pyramids 5-6'	7.50	
	Standards 3 yr. head	7.50	
	Standards 4 yr. head	10.00	

*When trees are wanted with a soil ball an additional charge of \$2.00 is made on sizes up to 7 feet, \$4.00 additional on sizes from 7 to 10 feet, and \$5.00 additional on sizes from 10 feet up.*

## Ornamental Flowering Trees

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>APRICOT</b> , Flowering (Japanese).			
<b>Mume Dawn</b> , large and beautiful double pink.	4-5'	\$ 6.00	\$ 55.00
	5-6'	7.50	70.00
	6-7'	9.00	
	7-8'	15.00	
<b>CERCIS</b> , Redbud or Judas Tree.			
<b>Canadensis</b> (American Redbud), profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring.	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.50	40.00
	6-7'	6.00	
	7-8'	7.50	
<b>Chinensis</b> (Chinese Redbud), dwarf growing shrub; with deep pink flowers in profusion in early Spring absolutely hiding the bare branches; the soft green foliage comes later; a very unusual shrub.	18-24"	2.00	
	2-3'	3.00	
	3-4'	4.00	
<b>CHIONANTHUS</b> , Fringetree, White Fringe.			
<b>Virginica</b> , White Fringetree. Large growing shrub, very fragrant; white fringed flowers. Very bushy and frequently transplanted stock about ten years old.	3-4'	6.00	
	4-5'	7.50	
	5-6'	10.00	
	6-7'	15.00	
<b>CORNUS</b> , Dogwood.			
<b>Florida</b> , White flowering Dogwood. Well branched and bushy.	2-3'	1.50	
	3-4'	2.00	
	4-5'	4.00	
	5-6'	6.00	
	6-7'	7.50	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	
	11-12'	20.00	
	12-14'	25.00	
<b>Florida Rubra</b> , Pink flowering Dogwood. Extra fine shapely stock, very bushy and well branched.	3-4'	4.00	30.00
	4-5'	5.00	40.00
	5-6'	10.00	75.00
	6-7'	20.00	175.00
	7-8'	30.00	275.00
	8-9'	40.00	350.00
<b>Florida Plena</b> , Double white Flowering Dogwood. Creamy white gardenia-like flowers.	5-6'	15.00	
	6-7'	20.00	
	7-8'	30.00	
	8-9'	35.00	
<b>Kousa</b> , Japanese Dogwood. Large white flowers. Later than our American sorts.	4-5'	6.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-7'	8.00	
	7-8'	10.00	
	8-9'	15.00	

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*10% additional paid at time of purchase insures free replacement for one year.*

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>CRATAEGUS, Hawthorn.</b>			
<b>Oxyacantha splendens</b> , Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn.	2-3'	\$ 2.00	\$ 15.00
Double scarlet flowers.	3-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
	5-6'	4.00	35.00
	6-7'	5.00	45.00
	7-8'	6.00	50.00
	8-9'	7.50	65.00
<b>Oxyacantha rosea flora plena</b> , Double pink English Hawthorn.	4-5'	4.00	35.00
	5-6'	5.00	45.00
	6-7'	6.00	
	7-8'	7.00	
	8-9'	8.00	
<b>LABURNUM (Goldenchain).</b>			
<b>Cytisus Laburnum.</b> Very bushy, branched from the ground.			
	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1'' cal.	5-6'	4.00 30.00
	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1'' cal.	6-7'	5.00 40.00
	1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ '' cal.	7-8'	7.50 50.00
	1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ '' cal.	8-9'	10.00 75.00
	1-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ '' cal.	9-10'	12.50 90.00
<b>MAGNOLIA</b>			
<b>Alba Superba</b> , a very light pink variety under certain weather conditions, but during Spring of 1931 it was practically white. This variety should be in every collection; on account of the delicate color it is preferred by many.	4-5'	15.00	
	5-6'	20.00	
	6-7'	30.00	
<b>Alexandrina.</b> This variety appears to grow slower than Soulangiana and blooms a week later a deeper and better pink; flowers are formed similar to Soulangiana, but are a decided improvement. On account of the late blooming, it is also somewhat less subject to damage by late frosts.	3-4'	25.00	
	4-5'	30.00	
	5-6'	35.00	
	6-7'	40.00	
<b>Amabilis</b> , White.	4-5'	15.00	
	5-6'	20.00	
<b>Grandiflora</b> , Evergreen Magnolia. Hardy in Eastern Pennsylvania and Southwards.	2-3'	7.50	70.00
	3-4'	10.00	90.00
	4-5'	12.50	100.00
<b>Lennei</b> is the largest flowering of the Chinese Magnolias; large purple flowers freely produced; large foliage. The habit of growth of this variety is spreading; the lower branches show a distinct tendency to trail on the ground, but the tree can be headed up so the low branches may be removed from the ground. Under good conditions in fertile soil with abundant rainfall this sort will continue to bloom throughout the entire season. To a limited degree this can also be said of all the rest of the varieties. If a liberal amount of moisture and fertility is supplied to Magnolias, one can force them into bloom throughout the summer with no detriment at all to next Spring's crop of flowers.	3-4'	15.00	
	4-5'	20.00	
	5-6'	25.00	
	6-7'	35.00	
	7-8'	40.00	
	8-9'	50.00	

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For an additional 10% paid at time of purchase, we will insure the growth of your trees for a period of one year.



**MAGNOLIA—Continued**

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>Liliflora</b> , covered with rosy-purple lily-like flowers early in the Spring; of moderate growth branching freely from the ground; destined to be one of the most popular varieties of Magnolias for small gardens. This sort shows no marked tendency to become a tree; it will probably always remain a flowering bush more than a tree. As soon as this variety becomes known it is almost sure to be one of the most popular sorts for small gardens.	18-24"	\$ 5.00	
	2-3'	7.50	
	3-4'	10.00	

<b>Nigra (Purpurea)</b> , dark purple. One of the finest magnolias in cultivation; moderate growth takes up less space than most varieties and is in my estimation one of the best sorts. The color of the flower is deeper and richer than all rest. Our nurseries is probably the only place where this variety can be bought. It is destined to be the most popular of all the magnolias, and is particularly adapted to small gardens.	18-24"	5.00	
	2-3'	7.50	
	3-4'	10.00	

<b>Soulangiana</b> , pink. Best known of all the Magnolias. Grows into a tree of medium size. All the sizes we offer are blooming size. If they should not flower the first year, they surely will the second year.	18-24"	5.00	\$ 45.00
	2-2½'	7.50	60.00
	2½-3'	10.00	90.00
	3-4'	20.00	150.00
	4-5'	25.00	200.00
	5-6'	30.00	250.00
	6-7'	35.00	300.00
	7-8'	40.00	350.00
	8-10'	50.00	

<b>Stellata (Halleana)</b> is the familiar early blooming dwarf Magnolia, star shaped, snow white flowers, very fragrant; slow growth, and for that reason rather expensive. The stock of this variety is exceedingly limited in all American nurseries.	2-2½'	7.50	
	2½-3'	10.00	
	3-4'	15.00	
	4-5'	25.00	



*Magnolia Grandiflora.* The evergreen foliage is just as good as this during the winter cold.

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10% additional paid at time of purchase insures free replacement for one year.

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>PAEONIA ARBOREA</b> , Tree Peony.			
<b>Banksi</b> . Large double pink flowers. This variety is a Chinese sort forming its flowering buds like Dogwood and Hydrangeas at the terminal of the branches. It flowers very early—long before the herbaceous Peonies, and is a splendid acquisition to a flower garden; very free flowering, sure to bloom every year. Strong shrub on own roots		\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
5 years old		10.00	90.00
8 years old		15.00	125.00
<b>PERSICA</b> , Double Flowering Peach in the following colors:			
Red or White	3-4'	2.50	20.00
Pink, Red or White	4-5'	3.50	30.00
Pink, Red or White	5-6'	4.50	40.00
Pink, Red or White	6-7'	6.00	50.00
Specimens, Red or White	7-8'	10.00	
Specimens, Red or White	8-9'	15.00	
<b>PRUNUS</b> , Plum and Cherry.			
<b>Triloba</b> , Flowering Plum. Very desirable low shrub with a mass of clear pink flowers.	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	4-5'	3.00	25.00
<b>Tomentosa</b> , Dwarf Flowering Plum. Showy fruit good to eat.	3-4'	4.00	35.00
	4-5'	5.00	45.00
<b>Pissardi</b> , Purple-leaf Plum.	6-7'	4.00	
	7-8'	5.00	
	8-9'	7.50	
<b>Cistena (P. Pumila)</b> , Purple leaf Sandcherry. A beautiful, hardy, purplish red-leaf flowering shrub of unique beauty. It keeps its color throughout the growing season.	4-5'	5.00	
	5-6'	7.50	
	6-8'	10.00	
<b>Newport</b> , another Purple leaf Sandcherry, both as showy as Japan Maple.	5-6'	7.50	
	6-8'	10.00	
<b>Amygdalus</b> (Flowering Almond).	White 3-4'	1.50	
	White 4-5'	2.00	
	Pink 2-3'	1.50	
	Pink 3-4'	2.00	
	Pink 4-5'	3.00	
<b>Padus Commutata</b> (May Day Tree). A very early flowering tree, long white racemes. Siberian Bushy, 5 to 6 ft. spread, 2 to 2½ inch caliper.	8-9'	10.00	90.00
	9-10'	12.50	100.00
	10-12'	15.00	
<b>SORBUS</b> , Mountain Ash.			
<b>Aucuparia</b> , European Mountain Ash. A pretty round headed small tree, 20 to 30 feet in height at maturity, open in growth with spreading branches. Its rough light-green foliage is in itself attractive, but its large clusters of red berries are very showy, and an excellent addition for rounding off the season with a brilliant display of color. Desirable for specimen planting; for lining driveways; or for border plantations where its bright berries will enliven the winter landscape. Much relished by the winter birds.	6-7'	3.00	25.00
	7-8'	4.00	35.00
	8-9'	5.00	40.00
	9-10'	6.00	50.00
	10-12'	7.50	60.00
	12-14'	10.00	75.00
	14-16'	12.50	100.00
	16-18'	15.00	110.00
	18-20'	17.50	125.00
	20-22'	20.00	150.00

*For an additional 10% paid at time of purchase, we will insure the growth of your trees for a period of one year.*

## Azaleas

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>Azalea Amoena.</b> Very bushy, spreading shrub, effective when used in group planting as well as for hedging. Flowers are magenta or bright rosy purple produced in profusion in the Spring; foliage becomes cheerful bronze in Winter, turning green as Spring approaches.	20-24"	\$ 7.50	\$ 70.00
	24-30"	10.00	90.00
	30-36"	15.00	145.00
	36-42"	20.00	175.00
	42-48"	30.00	
	48-54"	40.00	
<b>Azalea Hinodegiri.</b> Hardy; evergreen. On account of its brilliancy and general beauty, it is one of the most popular. The bush is a mass of clear, brilliant carmine pink flowers in the Spring, and when planted among evergreens gives the very touch of color needed. Because of its individual beauty, it is desirable as a specimen plant.	10-12"	3.50	30.00
	12-15"	4.00	35.00
	15-18"	6.50	60.00
	18-20"	7.50	70.00
	20-24"	10.00	
	24-30"	15.00	
<b>Azalea Indica Alba, Azalea Ledifolia.</b> Low growing; dense; white flowers produced in profusion in the Spring. Blooms later than most varieties of Azaleas. Leaves are large light green. <b>Evergreen.</b>	18-20"	5.00	45.00
	20-24"	7.50	70.00
	24-30"	12.50	100.00
	30-36"	20.00	175.00
	36-42"	25.00	200.00
	42-48"	35.00	300.00
<b>Azalea Kaempferi.</b> Salmon Pink, a lovely color; one of the hardiest sorts. A great improvement on the old reddish-orange, which we have entirely discarded. This sort could not well be called a Torch Azalea, it is entirely too lovely for that. Deciduous.	8-10"	2.50	
	10-12"	3.00	
	12-15"	3.50	
	15-18"	4.00	
	18-24"	5.00	
	24-30"	6.00	
	30-36"	7.50	
	36-42"	10.00	
<b>A. Kaempferi Hybrids</b> in a good range of colors; very hardy. Several years' tests in this country and in England have demonstrated that these new hybrids are just as hardy as the Kaempferi.	12-15"	3.00	27.50
	15-18"	4.00	35.00
<b>Azalea Mollis.</b> Chinese Azalea. Comes in various shades of yellow, terra-cotta, apricot and golden salmon flowers. Hardy. Mixed colors.	8-10"	1.50	
	10-12"	2.00	
	12-15"	2.50	
	15-18"	3.50	
	18-24"	5.00	
	24-30"	7.50	
<b>Azalea Schlippenbaehi.</b> Royal Azalea. Flowers are lovely soft pink. A deciduous variety with large, showy flowers, the upper petals of which are spotted lightly with brown. A rare Korean variety of great merit. On account of our large stock of this sort we have reduced the prices very materially.	8-10"	2.50	20.00
	10-12"	3.00	25.00
	12-15"	4.00	35.00
	15-18"	5.00	45.00
	18-24"	6.00	55.00
<b>Yodogawa.</b> A semi-evergreen, conspicuous Japanese Azalea, purplish pink, brilliant, double flowers in early Spring; fragrant; floriferous.	24-30"	6.00	
	30-36"	7.50	
	36-42"	10.00	

## Evergreens

### BUXUS SUFFRUTICOSA (Dwarf Box). True Dwarf

English Box. The best plant known for low hedges in the formal garden. The three largest sizes are fifteen years old.

	Size	Each	Ten
Per 100	\$ 50.00	6-8"	\$ 1.00
Per 100	75.00	8-10"	1.50
Per 100	175.00	10-12"	2.50
Per 100	300.00	12-14"	3.50
Per 100	350.00	14-16"	4.50
Per 100	400.00	16-18"	5.00
Per 100	500.00	18-20"	6.00
			55.00

### CRYPTOMERIA, Japonica Lobbi, Japan Temple Tree. Tall and stately. Rich dark green foliage which becomes exceptionally attractive in the Spring when the new growth is made. As a specimen tree it is unsurpassed. Very rare and much in demand.

	4-5'	10.00	75.00
	5-6'	15.00	100.00
	6-7'	17.00	125.00
	7-8'	25.00	200.00
	8-9'	35.00	300.00
	9-10'	40.00	350.00
	10-11'	50.00	400.00
	11-12'	75.00	500.00
Selected Specimen	11-14'	90.00	

### ILEX, Holly.

Aquifolium, English Holly.

From tubs	{ 2-3'	7.50	50.00
	{ 3-4'	10.00	75.00
	{ 4-5'	15.00	100.00
Fieldgrown	{ 1½-2'	7.50	60.00
	{ 2-2½'	8.00	70.00
	{ 2½-3'	9.00	80.00
	{ 3-4'	11.00	95.00
	{ 4-5'	12.50	100.00
	{ 5-6'	17.50	150.00
	{ 6-7'	\$25.00 to \$35.00 each	

### PYRACANTHUS, Evergreen Thorn or Fire Thorn.

Coccinea or Lalandi.

From 5" pots	1.50	12.00
From 6" pots	2.50	22.50
Extra size from 6" pots	3.50	30.00

Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Sir:

It is indeed a pleasure to write and tell you of the good condition in which the 300 Japanese Double-Flowering Cherry Trees were received. Everyone arrived in good condition, well packed and handled properly. In my 25 years' experience in handling trees for various parks and estates, I am frank to say I have never unpacked and planted a shipment, where everything was more satisfactory, than the one I received from you. They were properly bunched, labeled and packed, and I am glad to have had a part in the purchasing of these trees, and will do all that is possible to make the Cherry Tree plot in Riverside Park a beauty spot in days to come.

Respectfully yours,

George H. Reed, *Supt. Park Forestry Dept.*

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*For an additional 10% paid at time of purchase, we will insure the growth of your trees for a period of one year.*

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>RETINOSPORA</b> ( <i>Chamaecyparis</i> ).			
<b>Obtusa Gracilis.</b> One of the very best dark green conifers, hardy.	2½-3'	\$ 6.00	\$ 55.00
	3-4'	8.00	75.00
	4-5'	15.00	
	5-6'	20.00	
	6-7'	25.00	
	7-8'	30.00	
	8-9'	35.00	
<b>Pisifera</b> , Sawara Cypress. One of the best and hardiest of the <i>Retinosporas</i> .			
<b>Pisifera Aurea</b> , Golden Sawara Cypress. Tall, pyramidal shape with broad, flat foliage of golden yellow.			
<b>Plumosa</b> , Plume Cypress. Tall, pyramidal shape, useful for hedges and formal work. This, with the Golden Plume Cypress, stands shearing best.			
<b>Plumosa Aurea</b> , Golden Plume Cypress. One of the best for specimens or hedges as well as one of the hardiest. The rich golden Spring growth holds well through the Summer.			
Prices of the four varieties of <i>Retinosporas</i> mentioned above:			
	1½-2'	2.50	20.00
	2-2½'	3.50	30.00
	2½-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-3½'	5.00	45.00
	3½-4'	7.50	65.00
	4-5'	10.00	90.00
Specimens	5-6'	12.50	100.00
Specimens	6-7'	15.00	125.00
Specimens	7-8'	20.00	175.00
Specimens	8-9'	25.00	225.00
Specimens	9-10'	30.00	

Other varieties of *Retinosporas* available.

Write for prices.

#### **TAXUS**, Yew.

<b>Cuspidata</b> , Japanese Yew. Slow growing, perfectly hardy.	Spread	12-15"	2.25	20.00
	Spread	15-18"	3.75	35.00
	Spread	18-22"	5.50	50.00
	Spread	22-24"	7.00	60.00
	Spread	2-2½'	10.00	75.00
	Spread	2½-3'	17.50	150.00
	Spread	3-3½'	20.00	175.00
	Spread	3½-4'	25.00	200.00
	Spread	4-5'	30.00	250.00
	Spread	5-6'	40.00	350.00

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir:

I am a satisfied customer. The trees you sent me are good trees, and because they were packed properly, they came through in excellent condition. I wish to thank you very kindly for the extra tree you sent me.

Again expressing to you my appreciation, I am

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>TAXUS—Continued</b>			
<b>Cuspidata Capitata</b> , Upright Japanese Yew. Of upright growth, dense green foliage; slow growing.	3-3½'	\$15.00	\$140.00
	3½-4'	25.00	200.00
	4-5'	35.00	325.00
	5-6'	40.00	
	6-7'	50.00	
<b>Cuspidata Brevifolia</b> , Dwarf Japanese Yew. One of the best dwarf evergreens and typically Japanese in its beauty. Spreading branches covered with short dark green needles.			
	Spread 15-18''	5.00	45.00
	Spread 18-24''	10.00	90.00
	Spread 2-2½'	12.50	110.00
	Spread 2½-3'	15.00	125.00
	Spread 3-4'	25.00	200.00
	Spread 4-5'	35.00	300.00
<b>THUJA, Arborvitae.</b>			
<b>Occidentalis</b> , American Arborvitae. Columnar; close; admits severe clipping. Very hardy and useful in landscape planting.	3-4'	3.50	30.00
	4-5'	5.00	45.00
	5-6'	7.00	65.00
	6-7'	10.00	90.00
	7-8'	12.50	100.00
	8-9'	15.00	125.00
	9-10'	17.50	150.00
	10-12'	20.00	175.00
	12-14'	25.00	
<b>Occidentalis Pyramidalis</b> , Pyramidal American Arborvitae. Rather strong growing pyramidal form with bright yellow foliage.	2-3'	4.00	35.00
	3-4'	5.00	45.00
	4-5'	6.00	55.00
	5-6'	8.50	80.00
	6-7'	12.50	100.00
	7-8'	15.00	125.00
	8-9'	17.50	150.00
	9-10'	20.00	175.00
	10-12'	25.00	
	12-14'	35.00	
<b>TSUGA, Hemlock.</b>			
<b>Canadensis</b> , Canada Hemlock. A handsome ornamental tree for lawn or forest plantings, or for hedges.	5'	7.50	62.50
	6'	8.50	75.00
	7'	9.00	87.50
	8'	15.00	120.00
	9-10'	20.00	150.00
	10-12'	25.00	180.00
	12-14'	30.00	210.00

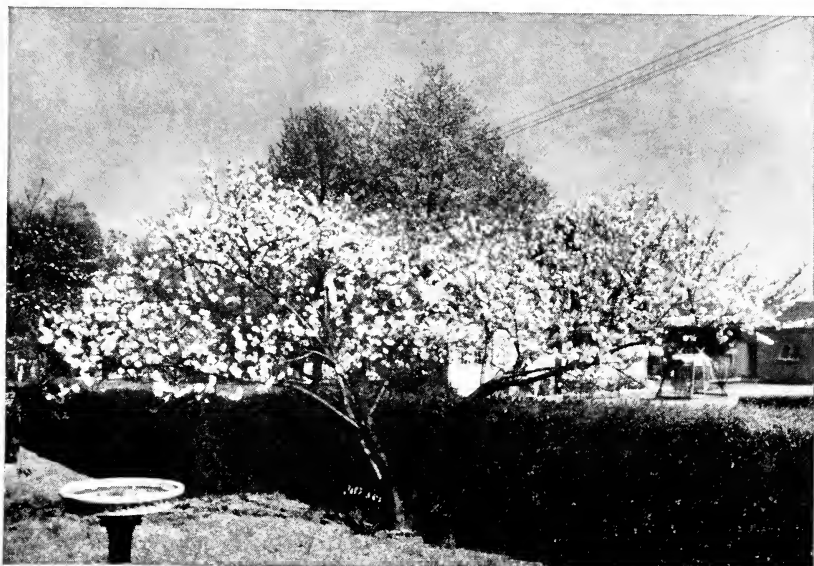
Evergreens with soil ball shipped only within a radius of 200 miles of our nurseries. If wanted outside this area, prices will be quoted upon application.

Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Sir:

Permit me to thank you for the very fine quality of the stock you sent me. I have planted many trees on my place during the last five years, but have never bought any that have been more carefully grown, or better shaped, or with more satisfactory root systems. It is plain, that you take a great deal of pride in the quality of your product.

10% additional paid at time of purchase insures free replacement for one year.



*Prunus Persica, Double White Flowering Peach*

*This specimen spreads over the hedge and is comparatively broad for its height  
Most Flowering Peaches grow into symmetrical trees*



*"Standard" Atrosanguinea Crab planted at an entrance*

## Deciduous Shrubs

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>BERBERIS</b> , Barberry.			
<b>Thunbergi Atrosanguinea</b> . Red-leaved Japanese Barberry. The specimen plants are extra heavy, 6 to 7 years old.			
	One year	\$0.25	\$ 2.00
Specimens	3-4'	6.50	60.00
Specimens	4-5'	7.00	65.00
<b>CRAPEMYRTLE</b> , <i>Lagerstroemia</i> . A Southern shrub. Hardy in vicinity of Philadelphia and Southwards. Dark green foliage and large clumps of beautiful flowers borne throughout the summer. All very heavy and bushy, 3 years old.			
Spread	15-18"	2.00	10.00
Spread	18-24"	2.50	15.00
Spread	2-3'	3.50	30.00
<b>CYDONIA JAPONICA</b> ( <i>Pyrus Japonica</i> ). Flowering Quince. Mixed: Pink, crimson, red, scarlet, etc. Not labelled according to color.			
	1½-2'	.75	6.00
	2-2½'	1.00	8.00
	2½-3'	1.50	10.00
	3-3½'	2.00	15.00
	3½-4'	2.50	20.00
	4-4½'	3.50	30.00
<b>FORSYTHIA</b> , Golden Bell (NEW varieties). These two new varieties are so far superior to all the older sorts, that you are justified in planting them and destroying your old stock.			
<b>Primulina</b> , originated in the Arnold Arboretum about 1910. Clear primrose-yellow blossoms. The best of the pale yellow Forsythias.	5-6'	4.00	20.00
	6-7'	5.00	30.00
	7-8'	6.00	35.00
<b>Spectabilis</b> , the best and finest of all Forsythias; rich, pure yellow flowers, each 1½ inches across; is probably the most handsome of all the Golden-bells. It is extremely floriferous and stems 6 to 8 feet long are crowded throughout the whole length with large clusters of blossoms. If only one Forsythia can be grown it should be this.	2-3'	1.50	10.00
	3-4'	2.00	15.00
	4-5'	3.50	25.00
<b>SYRINGA</b> , Lilac.			
<b>S. vulgaris</b> , Common Purple Lilac. Extra heavy plants.	4-5'	4.00	20.00
	5-6'	6.00	40.00
<b>S. persica</b> , Persian Lilac. Fragrant lilac flowers. These plants are very bushy, being transplanted Spring of 1930.	5-6'	5.00	40.00
	6-7'	7.50	60.00
<b>S. japonica</b> , Japanese Tree Lilac. Fast growing tree lilac with enormous clusters of pink flowers.	18-24"	1.00	7.50
	2-3'	1.50	10.00

*For an additional 10% paid at time of purchase, we will insure the growth of your trees for a period of one year.*



## Hybrid Varieties of Lilacs

### French Lilacs, Named varieties:

Alphonse Lavallée, double, light purple.  
Charles Joly, semi-double, red mauve.  
Charles the Tenth, reddish purple, single.  
Florent Stepmann, single white.  
Hugo Koster, single pale lilac.  
Lamartine, single lavender.  
Ludwig Spaeth, single reddish purple.  
Marechal Lannes, semi-double, light bluish violet.

Marie LeGraye, single white.  
Michel Buchner, double lilac.  
Mme. Casimir Perier, double white.  
Vestale, single white.  
Mme. Lemoine, double white.  
Wm. Robinson, double violet pink.  
Paul Heriot, double, dark purplish red.  
Rubra de Marly, single light blue.  
President Grevy, double blue.

Size	Each	Ten
2-3'	\$ 2.50	\$ 20.00
3-4'	3.50	30.00

### VIBURNUM.

**Carlesi.** Fragrant Viburnum. Very distinct new and rare species. The waxy white or pinkish flowers are in dense round heads and possess a most delightful fragrance.

Old plants imported from Korea.	3'	7.50	50.00
	3½'	10.00	75.00
	4'	12.00	100.00
	5'	15.00	125.00

Home-grown, transplanted 1930, on own roots:	2'	4.00	30.00
	2½'	5.00	40.00
	3'	6.00	50.00
	4'	7.50	65.00
	4½'	10.00	90.00



*Kofugen and Naden Zakura—as street trees*

When trees are wanted with a soil ball an additional charge of \$2.00 is made on sizes up to 7 feet, \$4.00 additional on sizes from 7 to 10 feet, and \$5.00 additional on sizes from 10 feet up.

	Size	Each	Ten
<b>WISTERIA FLORIBUNDA</b> (Japanese Wisteria).			
Believing that the public is ready for an improvement in Wisteria and would like to enjoy the fine Japanese Wisteria they have seen pictured—in Japanese paintings or on oriental screens—we offer now for the first time the following rare Japanese long-clustered Wisteria:			
<b>Kame Noda</b> —Purple blossoms, 12 to 15 inches long.	1 year	\$ 2.00	
<b>Murasaki Noda</b> —Purple blooms 24 inches long; strong grower, very free flowering.	1 year	2.00	
<b>Naga Noda</b> —One of the best purple varieties, having bloom clusters 3 feet or longer.	1 year	3.00	
<b>Pink</b> —Bloom clusters 12 to 18 inches long.	1 year	2.00	
<b>Shiro Noda</b> —White form of Murasaki Noda, bloom clusters 24 inches long.	1 year	2.00	
<b>WISTERIA MULTIJUGA</b> (Longcluster Wisteria).			
Purple flowers. Clusters are 18 to 24 inches long.	2 yrs. old	3.00	\$ 25.00
<b>WISTERIA SINENSIS</b> (Chinese Wisteria). Purple.			
Grafted from flowering wood.	2-3'	1.50	12.50
	3-4'	2.00	15.00
Heavy plants, 10 years old.	5-6'	12.00	100.00
	6-7'	15.00	120.00
	7-8'	20.00	150.00
<b>WISTERIA SINENSIS ALBA</b> (White Chinese Wisteria).			
Grafted from flowering wood.	2-3'	1.50	12.50
	3-4'	2.00	15.00



*A collection of beautiful flowering plants, which attract attention in front of our Office every Spring*

## Ground Cover Plants

### **PACHYSANDRA TERMINALIS.** Japanese Spurge.

A beautiful evergreen plant excellent as a ground cover, growing from 6 to 8 inches high. It is perfectly hardy and endures dense shade and dry locations, as well as direct sunlight or moist positions, making an excellent plant for any position requiring other than grass for a ground cover.

It is also suitable as a border for walks and flower beds, as its low green growth at all times may be easily kept within bounds.

Plant 6 to 8 inches apart.

	100	1000
Pot-grown plants—2¼" pots.....	\$15.00	\$120.00
2 yr. Field-grown plants.....	10.00	60.00
1 yr. Field-grown plants.....	7.00	45.00
Well-rooted plants.....	5.00	35.00

### **AJUGA REPTANS.** Bugle. Suitable for ground covering in partial shade; also for garden positions and rockeries. Perfectly hardy with rather heavy foliage and blue flowers.

Field-grown plants.....	10.00	75.00
Divisions.....	6.00	40.00

### **AJUGA REPTANS BROCKBANKI.** Red foliage, deep blue flowers.

Field-grown plants.....	15.00	115.00
Divisions.....	10.00	75.00

### **VINCA MINOR.** Periwinkle or Trailing Myrtle. A trailing, evergreen plant, used extensively for carpeting the ground under shrubs or trees, or on graves. Blue flowers.

Field-grown plants.....	9.00	65.00
Divisions.....	6.00	35.00

## Landscape Service

We maintain a Landscape Department in order that you may obtain this valuable service necessary for developing your home grounds. Whether your home be large or small, it will benefit by careful and expert landscape designing.

We will prepare a plan for your home grounds suggesting a planting scheme for a nominal charge of \$10.00 and if plant material is purchased from us to the value of \$100.00, this \$10.00 deposit will be credited on your order.

## Japanese Cherry Seeds

Prices on Cherry Seeds will be found on page 7.

Bethesda, Maryland

Dear Sir:

The Flowering Cherries arrived Saturday and have been planted today.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you very much for your careful attention to our order as well as the beautiful trees sent us.

I am sure they will add great beauty to the place.

*10% additional paid at time of purchase insures free replacement for one year.*

## Condition of Order

**The Prices** in this Catalog do not cover extra choice specimens selected by customers in the nurseries, nor for trees dug with a soil ball. Trees may be dug with a soil ball for local deliveries at an extra cost of from \$1.00 to \$5.00 each, depending on the size.

Our List prices include all packing charges, with the exception of specimen trees and Weeping Cherries over 4 feet high.

No order accepted for less than \$5.00 on account of expense involved in packing small orders.

**We Carry A Complete Line** of nursery stock, but catalog only a few specialties. Would be pleased to quote you on any other stock not listed herein.

**Terms**—Cash with order, except to persons who satisfy us as to their responsibility, when accounts will be due in 10 days. We charge interest at 6% per annum.

**Plant Insurance**—No guarantee—expressed or implied—is made that stock will grow, as we have no control over after-treatment or weather conditions; the purchaser must assume all risks after stock leaves our Nurseries in good condition. We insure stock for a period of one year for an additional 10% paid at time of purchase. Replacements will be shipped f. o. b. our Nurseries, with packing charges extra.

**Claims**—To receive consideration it must be made within 10 days after receipt of goods.

**Shipping Instructions**—Shipping season opens about March 1st. Fall shipments may be made after October 1st. Our stock is regularly inspected and certificate will be sent with each shipment.

Write plainly and give explicit directions as to address and mode of shipments. When no shipping directions are given we will use our best judgment and forward by shortest and safest route, usually *express*.

We do not advise B&B (Ball & Burlap), because of the heavier shipping charges due to the increased weight. For any B&B shipments that are necessary we would advise forwarding by *FREIGHT*, unless the factor of time makes *EXPRESS* shipment advisable.

## A Few Unsolicited Testimonials from Our Satisfied Patrons

Hilo, Hawaii.

*Dear Sir:*

Trees which you recently sent me have come to hand. Permit me to compliment you on the excellent manner in which these trees were packed. They reached me in perfect condition and I am very much pleased with them.

(The trees shipped were Japanese Flowering Cherries, Chinese Flowering Crabs, Chinese Magnolias and Pyracanthus.)

Bronxville, N. Y.

January 20, 1930.

*My dear Mr. Wohlert:*

I have noticed with regret that this Commission has not told you how well the Cherries have done which you furnished in 1928.

We did not lose one tree out of the entire shipment, and despite the very unfavorable season last Summer the trees give every promise of giving a riotous display of bloom this Spring. Already the section in which they are planted is becoming a mecca for garden lovers.

Yours very truly,  
Westchester County Park System.

Public Buildings and Public Parks of the

National Capital

Washington, D. C.

*My dear Mr. Wohlert:*

I have your helpful letter of November 18, 1930, together with enclosed detail list of Japanese Cherry Trees and Flowering Crabs, and I further desire to acknowledge the safe arrival of your shipment of 285 Japanese Cherries and 100 Flowering Crabs for planting in East Potomac and Anacostia Parks.

The larger portion of the consignment of Japanese Cherries has already been planted in East Potomac Park in large color groups of the same variety, where practicable, 20 to 30 feet apart in well drained locations, as you suggested in your last letter. I feel that these trees should make a really very fine showing next spring and I shall be pleased to show them to you upon your next visit to Washington.

In closing may I again express my warm appreciation of your assistance.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) F. B. Butler,  
Assistant Director.

Nantucket, Mass.

*Dear Sir:*

I wish to thank you for the extra cherry tree which you sent. It was very generous of you to include it. All the trees are fine specimens, and were received in excellent condition. They were planted immediately. If they prove a success, I hope their being planted here may lead to further orders from people who see them.

Milwaukee, Wis.

*Dear Sir:*

I want to thank you for treating me on the square. All the trees I received from you look good and healthy and hope they will bloom this Spring, and I hope you will send me your next catalog when it comes out, as probably it will have some other ones that will appeal to me. Again thanking you for sending me that extra tree and treating me fair, I remain as ever.

So. Orange, N. J.

*Dear Sir:*

It may interest you to know that every bit of the very fine stock ordered by me from your nursery last November and this last Spring has come triumphantly through the drought and is well established. I am sure it will be the source of much pleasure for many years to come.

Williamsport, Pa.

*Dear Sir:*

The well-rooted cuttings (*Pachysandra terminalis*) received from you at \$5.00 per hundred were in excellent condition and fine little plants I thought at that price. They far exceeded my expectations and I thank you for the same and also for their being received in such extreme weather so well packed.

Toronto, Canada.

*Dear Sir:*

Stock came in good shape, all growing.

New Rochelle, N. Y.

*My dear Mr. Wohlert:*

The two trees you sent me to replace the peach trees arrived yesterday in perfect condition. I want to thank you for them, and to say that nowhere else, that I have dealt, have I ever received such prompt and courteous service, or such generous replacement when something had not proven satisfactory (which, with you, is rarely the case). Indeed many times I have had to suffer loss, which is one reason I have confined my orders to the Garden Nursery.

New York City, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:*

The shipment of trees arrived in good condition. I congratulate you for the efficient manner in which the shipment was made. The stock is good.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:*

We are very much pleased with the European Mountain Ash which you sent us. Same is thriving out at Copiague, L. I.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:*

Enclosed find check for one dollar for packing charges. Received stock in fine shape, and we are well pleased with same.

Leominster, Mass.

*Dear Sir:*

Trees were planted the same day they arrived in excellent condition. Thank you.  
Battle Creek, Mich.

*Dear Sir:*

Enclosed please find check to the amount of \$. . . . . The trees all the way through were first class and could not be expected any better and I certainly do appreciate your way of handling, and I thank you.

Westport, Conn.

*Dear Sir:*

I have just received the Kofugen Cherry which you sent in place of the one that died. It is a fine tree, in good condition and I wish to thank you for your fair and generous treatment and your interest in even a small order. Needless to say, it will give me great pleasure to recommend you to all my friends who are planting trees and shrubs.

Winnetka, Ill.

*Dear Sir:*

For some time I have expected to write you to acknowledge the receipt of the Flowering Cherry Trees I ordered in response to an advertisement in Horticulture. The trees arrived very promptly and in good order, and while they were small I hardly expected them to be of great size when only two years old.

New York, N. Y.

*Dear Mr. Wohlert:*

The thirty cherry Yoshino reached me in fine shape and I am much obliged to you in selecting for me such nice matched specimens. We have planted them in an avenue thirty feet apart and in ten years they will be a fine sight. My old trees are magnificent this year, I wish you could see them. They certainly make a wonderful avenue tree, but they need room. Generally they are planted so close they lose all their character.

Long Island City, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:*

The trees arrived in splendid condition and we were simply delighted with them. In fact, we were agreeably surprised for they were much larger than we expected.

Roanoke, Va.

*Dear Sir:*

The Cherry Trees ordered by the City Manager of Roanoke came in splendid shape and were fine specimens. I had them planted today. Thank you very much for sending such nice ones. I hope to send in another order in the Fall if these do well.

Princeton, N. J.

*Dear Sir:*

The crab apples have arrived and in the rain this evening were planted. Mr. —— and I both are delighted with them and feel that they are worth much more than we paid.

New York, N. Y.

*Dear Sir:*

The trees were delivered safely and in excellent condition Saturday. I wish to congratulate you on the character of your stock.

**GUARANTEE AND CLAIMS.** Stock is guaranteed true to name and up to grade and quality ordered. After leaving our nurseries in good condition we do not guarantee the life of our stock, excepting for an additional 10% of cost price to replace free stock that dies within one season after planting, or upon the pre-arranged conditions of sale. Such replacement will be shipped with packing charges extra. Claims for shortage, poor arrival of shipments, and others of whatever nature, must be presented within ten days after the arrival of consignment.

May we substitute if sold out of varieties ordered Yes..... No





